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THE POLITICAL FIELD.

TAMMANY AT SARATOGA.

THE FIGHT WITH MORRISSEY—WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY ON THE SITUATION—A ROD IN PICKLE FOR THE MAYOR—GOV. TILDEN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

When one takes into consideration the number of politicians who have left their working districts in New-York to while away a brief space in these Summer quarters, and the lively interest they all feel in the political differences among the City Democracy, the apparent indifference with which the future prospects of that party in the City are regarded is apt to surprise one fresh from the scene of trouble; and yet it is quite evident to the observer that the utterances of the leaders and the doings of the rival factions are carefully noted, and that the bitter feud between the "Short-hairs" and the "Swallow-tails" will not be allowed to die out in the search for pleasure. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Morrissey party, which is better represented here than the Kelly faction in point of numbers, if not in length of coat tail, is carefully noting every word of its opponents here and in the City, and will be ready to show a surprising strength when the time for action comes. They sit round on the corridors of the principal hotels not inviting discussion of political subjects, but when such questions are brought forward meeting them in a way which indicates their confidence in the position they have been forced by Tammany to assume—a confidence that was certainly strengthened by the reports of the organization of anti-Tammany forces by the choosing of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions last night and the preparations for complete organization in the near future. What their precise programme of action is cannot be positively stated now as the leaders are very close-mouthed, but a big battle is to be looked for. One man here, who is a controlling force in the opposition, says the time has not come for Morrissey and the rest to speak, still less to act openly, but when the Kelly people have shown just what they intend to do they will hear from the opposition.

MORRISSEY HAS A ROD IN PICKLE FOR THE MAYOR.

Morrissey himself is very cool—one might say placid—on the subject, as a man should be who feels his strength. When your correspondent met him to-day he was just in from the races, and in reply to a question regarding the condition of affairs, said he hadn't had time yet to read what was going on; didn't care to have his name constantly in the papers, and didn't believe the time had yet come for him to speak. It was quite evident from his manner that he was well posted as to what was doing in both factions, and was not at all afraid of Kelly & Co. He does not care to speak, but a prominent Tammany politician who is personally friendly to him says that he will never be whipped back into the traces by such small men as Kelly and Wickham, and that the latter will soon be sorry for his vile aspersions on Morrissey's personal character made in the recent assertion that his only desire was to obtain control of the Police and Police Courts so as to prevent prosecutions of himself and followers. This insinuation that Morrissey and all that side with him are simply criminals has done more to alienate the discontented than even the action of the Kelly faction to overawe them by threatening to turn their leaders out of Tammany Hall. This, they say, is a common trick to secure obedience, and its success or failure depends entirely on the strength of the rivals; but the deliberate stigmatizing of a large body of citizens who have heretofore acted with them, as thieves and rascals, has made the "Short-hair" stand on end, and widened the breach so that no "Swallow-tail" can possibly reach across. Indeed, the Mayor's blow left a wound that rankles, and shrewd as Morrissey is he finds it hard to restrain his anger in public whenever Wickham's accusation is mentioned, while he freely asserts among his friends that he has a rod in pickle for his Honor, and will lay it on without mercy in a few days should events take the shape now expected.

A MOVE ON KELLY'S PART.

So serious have matters become, and mostly in consequence of the Mayor's retort to Morrissey's charge that his Honor sought the removal of the Controller on sham charges, that there is good reason to believe that the Tammany leaders have commissioned one of their prominent men from New-York to come here and strive for a reconciliation with Morrissey, for every Tammanyite admits that the Mayor's remarks were as injudicious under the circumstances as was his action in the laborers' wages matter. Morrissey would hardly tell you anything, but he claims to have all the proof to sustain his charge, as well as other matters, which he says will present his Honor in anything but an honorable light. Whether these insinuations will take the shape of charges, as now is threatened, depends much on the "soft-solder" qualities of the intervening friend spoken of. I don't think that Morrissey is aware of the fact that this friend is here for any other purpose than to amuse himself. Of course, this is his ostensible object, but plenty of opportunities occur for the application of healing flatteries, and unless Morrissey is on guard, he may find that he has suffered himself to be led into continuing a peace policy until it is too late to organize his forces with any effect. I think the Governor knows of this move on Kelly's part, and in fact, recommended it. He won't talk with you, but any one with whom he will converse at all can see that the breach in New-York gives him great uneasiness, for he knows, perhaps better than any other man, what immense service to the party has been done by Morrissey, O'Brien, and the other disaffected ones.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT THE FALL ELECTION.

This information was given your correspondent by a prominent Tammanyite who really sympathizes with the disaffected leaders, and wishes them success in their fight with the "Swallow-tails," provided the battle be waged only within the organization itself. He deems Morrissey and the rest as good Democrats to-day as Kelly or Wickham, and would side with them openly to break down Tammany Hall, if they would only show the strength to do it; and this he admits appears to be rapidly developing itself. He thinks the chances for a three-cornered fight next Fall are increasing every day; which he is sorry to believe for the party's sake, but glad to think, if it would only break up the "shabby-genteel" aristocracy that now calls itself the Democratic Party. In regard to the Primaries, and the choosing of delegates to the convention, he said the rule was the same in all parts of the State since 1871, and if the delegates chosen by the Opposition really represented the Democracy, they would undoubtedly gain admission; "but," he said, with a knowing wink, "they will have to prove it." Finally, he admitted that even if they represented three-fifths of the Democratic vote of their district or four-fifths, for that matter, they would scarcely be admitted; first, because the proof would be hard to obtain; and, second, because it would be fatal to the stability of Tammany's organization to admit that she had been beaten in spite of her methodic system. They may beat us at the polls, he said, but they never can win inside, because our organization is too perfect, and insiders who know the opposition is right won't dare to sustain them for fear of injuring the only thing that gives them place—the organization.

Wickham's reference to the Police Courts and machinery, continued my informant, is a sword that cuts both ways. Neither he nor any other Tammanyite wishes to lose a single vote of the men who side with Morrissey, and if these are thieves and criminals, the Tammany men wish to retain control of the Police Courts, not to prosecute them, but to keep them in subjection to the mandates of Tammany Hall. This is plain enough from the fact, patent to every man; and more than that, Morrissey's business is just as respectable as the men who keep it going by their patronage, and we know that it is not the "Short-hairs," so-called, that have the money for gambling. Touching the wages question, he said that a mistake has been made, and if the division continues the laboring class will, in his opinion, side with the men who sustain their interest, and that is why the Governor would like to see the quarrel amicably settled.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY—CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS IN KENTUCKY, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND TEXAS.

The State of Kentucky will hold an important election on the first Monday (the second day) of August. The full list of State officers is to be chosen, and also a Legislature to which will fall the duty of electing a United States Senator. The Republican and Democratic Parties have nominated candidates for State officers as follows:

Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	John M. Harlan	James B. McCreary.
Lieut. Gov.	Robert Boyd	John C. Underwood.
Att'y. Gen.	Wm. C. Goodloe	Thomas E. Moss.
Auditor	R. B. Ratliff	D. Howard Smith.
Treasurer	W. J. Berry	James W. Tate.
Supt. Ins.	G. W. Griffin	H. A. M. Henderson.
Land Reg.	Reuben Patrick	Thomas D. Marcum.

The voting in Kentucky has long been so one-sided that it has very little interest—to Republicans. The Governor holds office four years, and in 1871 the Democratic vote was 126,447, while the Republican, Gen. Harlan being then also the candidate, was 89,294. Gen. Harlan has lately been making an active and vigorous canvass in portions of the State, and deserves to receive the full vote of his party at least. For President, in 1872, Kentucky gave Grant, 88,766; Greeley, 99,995; O'Conor, 2,373.

At the election on Monday next the sense of the people of Kentucky is to be taken as to the propriety of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The laws require that a majority of all the voters of the State shall vote in favor of the convention or the proposition will be defeated. Any qualified voter, therefore, who neglects to vote will be counted against the measure as much as if he had designedly voted against it.

On Monday, Aug. 2, the people of Texas are to vote upon the question of calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for their State. If they vote in its favor, the vote is final, and the members of the convention, who will be chosen at the same time, will meet at the Capitol in Austin on Monday, Sept. 6. Should the people vote against a convention, certain amendments to the present Constitution of the State will be submitted to them at the time of the regular election in December next. These amendments provide for the election of Judges by popular vote, restore to the Legislature the power to enact usury laws, prescribe certain special qualifications for jurors, provide other than the present means for improving public highways, limit the State debt to $500,000, and provide for the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children.

On Tuesday, Aug. 3, the people of Alabama are to vote upon the question of holding a convention to frame a new Constitution for their State. The movement seems to be a Democratic one, and the character of the appeals made to the people may be judged from an address issued by the Democratic State Committee, which closes thus: "The good opportunity so long desired by the people of Alabama to rid themselves of the evils and burdens of a bad Constitution, and to make a good Constitution for themselves and their children, is now at hand. In the language of the illustrious Washington, when urging upon the people of the United States the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 'Let us have a Government that will protect our lives, our liberties, and our properties.' May God help us all to do our duty faithfully, wisely, and well in this great work."

The last election of the month will be held in North Carolina on Thursday, Aug. 5, and here, too, is the question of holding a constitutional convention to be decided by the vote of the people. Here, also, the movement is a Democratic one, but the party is not entirely unanimous, some influential members opposing the project as inexpedient at this time. The Republicans generally are opposed to a convention, and their candidates for seats in the convention are pledged to immediate adjournment in case of their election. Should the convention be carried, it will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Raleigh, on Monday, Sept. 6. It is to consist of 120 delegates. Among the restrictions placed upon the convention is a prohibition of any action looking to payment for the emancipated slaves or of the rebel debt of the State. It is also forbidden to require any educational or property qualification for office or voting. The Constitution, when framed, must be ratified by the vote of the people.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

LIST OF STATE AND OTHER CONVENTIONS FOR WHICH CALLS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

Calls have been issued for political conventions in various States of the Union, as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Mississippi Democratic State Convention, in Jackson.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Illinois State Temperance Convention in Pana, to continue through two days.

Tuesday, Aug. 10.—Oregon Independent State Convention in Salem, to nominate candidate for Congress in place of George A. La Dow, Democrat, deceased.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Oregon Republican State Convention in Salem.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.—National Industrial Convention in Indianapolis.

Thursday, Aug. 19.—Virginia Colored Men's Convention in Richmond.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.—National Greenback Convention in Detroit, Mich.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.—Reunion of all former Union and Confederate soldiers in Caldwell, Ohio, to continue three days.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Erie.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Wisconsin Democratic State Convention in Milwaukee.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Maryland Republican State Convention in Westminster.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.—Nebraska Republican State Convention in Kearney, to nominate three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, and six candidates for Regents of the University of Nebraska, to be voted for at the general election to be held in accordance with the provisions of the proposed new Constitution, on the second Monday of October next.

Monday, Oct. 25.—National Hard Money Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

A THREATENED DUEL.

ROCHEFORT CHALLENGES PAUL DE CASSAGNAC—THE SECONDS IN CONSULTATION.

LONDON, July 31—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* reports that Henri Rochefort on the 10th inst. sent a letter to M. Paul de Cassagnac calling on him to come to Geneva immediately with his seconds. The cause of the challenge was certain articles which appeared in *Le Pays* in 1872. M. De Cassagnac replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rochefort the choice of weapons, and appointing Prince Alexandre de Wagram and Count Harrison his seconds.

MM. Perin and Ordinaire having consented to act as Rochefort's seconds, have met those of M. De Cassagnac in Paris to arrange the terms of the duel. They claim that as their principal is the insulted party he has not only the choice of weapons, but the right to determine the distance.

They then demanded that the men should meet with pistols at a distance of five paces, and shoot at the word of command. M. De Cassagnac's seconds said this was simply murder; for when the arms of the combatants were extended the muzzles of their weapons would almost touch. M. Rochefort's representatives refused to admit these objections. They said their principal considering the importance of the case, had been very particular about the conditions. The friends of M. De Cassagnac then proposed that the distance be thirty paces, each combatant to be allowed to advance five steps after the word is given, the time of firing to be optional, and the shooting to continue until one of the parties falls. M. Rochefort's seconds declined this proposition, and the matter rests there.

The *Daily News* has a dispatch stating that a minute has been drawn up and signed by the seconds of both parties declaring it impossible to settle the conditions of the duel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOME RULERS AND THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

LONDON, July 30.—The Manchester Home Rulers have published a statement that they, like their confrères in London, both members of Parliament and others, are profoundly dissatisfied with the sectarian character which is given to the O'Connell centenary festival in Dublin.

Great surprise is expressed that Dr. Isaac Butt, the Home Rule member of Parliament for Limerick, has not been invited to the centenary celebration.

THE MAYOR'S GRAND BALL AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, July 30.—The grand ball given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayors and other civic dignitaries from abroad took place to-night at Guildhall, and was a magnificent affair. Nearly 3,500 persons were present, including all the distinguished guests at the banquet yesterday. The hall was finely decorated, although there was little time to prepare it for the ball following so soon after the banquet. No member of the British Ministry attended the ball. Among the Americans present were Gen. Colles and lady, of Philadelphia.

DEPARTURE OF BARRY SULLIVAN FOR THIS COUNTRY.

LONDON, July 30.—Barry Sullivan sailed to-day from Queenstown on the steamer Germanic for New-York, to fulfill an engagement at Booth's Theatre.

ENGLAND NOT INVITED TO ANY WAR CONFERENCE—MR. PLIMSOLL'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. BATES.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, said England had not been invited to any future conference on the usages of war. Her views on that subject were unchanged.

Mr. Disraeli, in response to a question of Mr. Bates, Conservative member for Plymouth, said the Government would afford every facility for the appointment of a committee to investigate Mr. Plimsoll's charges affecting Mr. Bates, if the latter so desired.

Debate on the Shipping bill was begun. Mr. Plimsoll advocated the passage of Sir Charles Adderly's bill with certain amendments.

The House will sit to-morrow.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL PASSES THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SECOND READING OF THE ADDERLY SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, July 30.—The British Channel Tunnel bill passed the House of Lords this afternoon.

Sir Charles Adderly's shipping bill passed its second reading this evening in the House of Commons without a division.

THE REPORT ON THE LOSS OF THE VICKSBURG.

LONDON, July 31—5 A. M.—The report made to the Board of Trade by the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, is published. The court is of the opinion that if when ice was reported at night on both bows the master of the Vicksburg had hove to until daylight, according to the company's instructions, the catastrophe would in all probability have been avoided. The evidence shows neglect of practice in manning the boats which is prescribed in the company's directions. Had these been carried out the boats would have been lowered earlier, and the court is strongly of the opinion that every life would have been saved. Further delay is attributed to the natural reluctance of the Captain to abandon his vessel while a hope of saving her remained.

AUSTRALIA.

THE VICTORIAN MINISTRY ABOUT TO RESIGN.

MELBOURNE, July 30.—The budget has met with great opposition in Parliament, and passed the preliminary stages by only one majority. The ministry will probably resign in consequence.

TURKEY.

THE GRAND VIZIER DISMISSED FROM OFFICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—It is reported that the Grand Vizier has been dismissed from office.

FAILURE OF A LUMBER MERCHANT.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 30.—William Henderson, lumber merchant of this city, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $160,000; assets, $100,000.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM'S TRIAL.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The court of inquiry in the case of Bishop Whittingham continued its session to-day at Grace Church, the morning and evening sessions embracing nine hours. It is understood the reading of the charges and the examination of witnesses were continued. Hon. Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's County, is church advocate. The board decline to give or permit any statement whatever of its proceedings to the press. The closest secrecy is enjoined and observed.

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENTS.

FOUR DEATHS IN AN OUT-HOUSE VAULT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—At about 2 o'clock this afternoon Thomas Donohue, proprietor of a boarding-house in the lower part of Carondelet street, near the Vulcan Iron Works, was drowned in a vault on his premises. Charles Prunty, James Henry, and Joseph Schlichtig, who successively descended into the vault to recover the body of Donohue, were overcome by foul air and died before they could be rescued.

KILLED BY AN EMERY WHEEL.

TROY, N. Y., July 30.—Benjamin Rousseau, while grinding a stove-plate at the Clinton foundry, yesterday afternoon, wedged the plate against the emery wheel in such a manner that a fifteen-pound fragment of the emery wheel flew off, striking Rousseau on the head, dashing his brains out, and killing him instantly.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, July 30.—Miss Murton, of Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton, the adopted daughter of C. H. Watrous, were drowned this evening in the river near the residence of Mr. Watrous.

FATALLY INJURED IN JUMPING UPON A TRAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30.—John Francis, aged twenty years, of Northampton, was probably fatally injured by striking his head against the car-house in the Greenfield yard to-day, while attempting to jump upon a morning train.

A MINE CAVES IN AND KILLS FIVE MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., reports a cave in at the Eureka consolidated mine at Ruby Hill. Five miners were killed. Two bodies have been recovered, and search is being made for the others.

DEATH IN THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30.—By the premature explosion of a blast this morning, at Little Tunnel, North Adams, a Frenchman named Michel was fatally, and another named Papeu slightly, injured.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 30.—Oliver Papeneau was killed here this morning by a railroad train.

THE BORDER BRIGANDS.

MORE ROBBERIES IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 30.—The brigands mentioned in recent dispatches as operating near the border of this State, have invaded Erie and Crawford Counties, and robberies are now of nightly occurrence. Several houses at Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Conneautville, and other places, were recently entered and plundered, the robbers in one instance securing a large sum of money. The Ninety-nine Cent Store in this city was entered at an early hour this morning and about $200 worth of jewelry, &c., secured. The burglar or burglars got frightened and hastily decamped, leaving a coat behind, in the pocket of which was found a bank-book recording a balance in favor of P. H. Howard, at the New-Amsterdam Bank, New-York City.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the East Gulf States and upper lake region, and lowest over Maine and the Lower Missouri Valley. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from Kansas and Indian Territory to the Ohio Valley. Occasional rains have fallen in the Eastern and Middle States, Tennessee, and the West Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the lake region, and slightly risen along the middle and East Atlantic coasts. The rivers have continued rising at Pittsburg, Louisville, St. Louis, and slightly from Cairo down.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States rising or stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slight changes in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the West Gulf States rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rising or stationary barometer, south-east to north-east winds, cooler, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For the Eastern and Middle States rising barometer, winds veering to north-west and north-east, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather and possibly followed by rain in the southern portion of the latter.

The Mississippi continues slowly rising from St. Louis down.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The works of the Sterling Organ Manufacturing Company in Birmingham, Conn., were burned this morning. The loss on the building and stock is $40,000, and the insurance in $14,500, divided as follows: $2,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia; $2,000 in the North British and Mercantile; $1,000 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia; $2,000 in the Girard, of Philadelphia; $1,000 in the Citizens', of New-York; $1,000 in the Royal Canadian; $1,500 in the Phœnix, of New-York; $1,000 each in the Williamsburg City, People's, of Newark, Atlas, and National, of Hartford.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the livery stable of Eliot & Brown, at Hampton Lower Corners, Me., six miles from Bangor City, and the stables, together with a block of three wooden stores were totally destroyed. The loss is $8,000, only a small portion of which is covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A destructive fire occurred last night at Kennebunkport, Me., burning the steam saw mill and and shops at Ward's ship-yard, and also a bark nearly ready to be launched, belonging to Perkins & Crawford. The loss cannot yet be estimated.

A fire in the Bay Sugar Refinery at San Francisco yesterday morning destroyed the building and contents, to the amount of $40,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

A fire in Hampden, Me., Thursday night destroyed the stores of D. S. Stone, H. Sylvester, Reed Snow, and F. F. Brown. Total loss, $5,000; partly insured.

The hemlock extract factory at Sheboygan, Mich., owned by A. P. Newton, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $27,000; no insurance.

The packing house of F. E. Higgins & Co., of Chicago, was partially burned yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON DANGEROUSLY ILL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—Special dispatches to the Nashville papers from Greenville, Tenn., this evening report that ex-President Johnson was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday evening at the residence of his daughter, in Carter County. He is lying in a very critical condition, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

A later dispatch says that feeling has been partially restored to his left side. He speaks intelligibly, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ANOTHER SWIMMING MATCH ARRANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—To-day the arrangements were consummated for another swimming match between Johnson and Coyle. The course is the same as before, from Chester to Gloucester, in the Delaware River. The contest will take place between the 18th and 24th of August, for a purse of $2,000. The conditions will be the same as in the previous match. Both men will go into training to-morrow at Gloucester, N. J.

FAILURE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30.—The Arms & Bardwell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of pocket-books, &c., at Northampton, have failed, with liabilities estimated at from $175,000 to $200,000.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

TESTIMONY OF STATE ENGINEER SWEET—THE CONTRACT WORK GENERALLY BELOW THE SPECIFICATIONS—HOW CONTRACTOR LORD GOT OUT OF A BAD JOB.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The Joint Legislative Canal Investigating Committee held another session to-day. Senator Cole, Chairman, Senator Booth, and Assemblymen Seward and Falkner, together with their counsel, Messrs. Smith and Peckham, were present. State Engineer Sweet was the first witness called. He testified as follows:

STATE ENGINEER SWEET ON THE STAND.

I have examined the work on the Champlain Canal in the vicinity of Whitehall; I think it is well done, although it does not come up to the specifications in the matter of headers; I have also examined the work at West Troy; so far as I can see, the work is done up to the specifications or very nearly; the examination was made after the water had been let in; in such an examination it is a mere matter of arithmetic as to whether the quantities and qualities claimed in the account have been put in; I have also examined the general work at Black Rock; after the wall is built it is not possible to tell, without opening it, what has been placed inside of it; I know of no walls on the canal that have come up to the specifications; the only thing I can suggest to further the objects for which this investigation is being held is to make an examination of the work; it would be difficult to do this while water is in the canals; the best way to make such an examination would be to sink shafts to determine the presence of rock; this could be done while the canals contain water.

To Mr. Smith—Generally I have found good cement, but near Cohoes, on the Champlain Canal, I found very poor cement, and had to order it changed; this work was done under the Osborne contract; there is no foundation to the claim that this defect was caused by the work being done in Winter; the true reason is doubtless because the contractor had a large amount of cement on hand that had been too much exposed; I have no account in my possession, nor am I obliged to have, of the quantity of tools used in the State work.

To Senator Cole—I know of no work on any of the canals that comes up to the specifications; the contractors equally come as near the requirements of their contracts as is consistent with good work of good quality; I never had any reason for doubting the faithfulness and honesty of any subordinate or assistant.

THE DENISON CONTRACT.

William B. Taylor testified: I am acquainted with the work of Mr. Denison, at Utica; I think all of it was necessary; his contract refers to vertical wall entirely; he built, however, some slope walls; I do not know under whose direction this was done; I think it was necessary; Henry S. Miller, Arthur Johnson, myself and others were the land owners in the vicinity whose land was benefited; the vertical wall was not built for any benefit to the canal at that time, but for future manufacturers who would be likely to locate there; all my interest was purchased after the contract was let; at the time of Mr. Denison's petition to the Canal Board for the abandonment of his contract he had been engaged in building a slope wall; this although not provided for in his contract, he had done in anticipation of a future appropriation. It is true that the previous year Mr. Denison had built a slope wall, and was paid for it under the contract for vertical wall only. The petition to the Canal Board for the abandonment of his contract was made on the grounds that the work remaining to be done could properly only come under the head of extra work.

To Mr. Smith—When it is found that contractors cannot complete their work in time for the opening of navigation, the Commissioners put on the requisite force and charge it to the contractors. Mr. Taylor stated that he had bought his land two years before he was nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor, and one year before the Denison contract was let. He did nothing directly or indirectly to secure it, although the *Tribune* says he succeeded in having $100,000 expended on land in which he was interested.

A CONTRACTOR WHO BURNED HIS BOOKS.

George D. Lord testified: I was a bidder for the work on the Black Rock Harbor improvement; I know the location of the work; I got at the prices by judging what the work might be done for under favorable circumstances; I exerted no means to find out what the work could actually be done for; my plan was to make bids that I thought were low enough to secure the contract; I had no idea that, if the work cost more than my bids, I could get legislative assistance; I was a member of the Legislature for two years; I prosecuted the work under this contract, I think, two Winters, commencing in the Winter of 1871-2; C. B. Skinner was the other contractor for the Black Rock Harbor improvement; I kept accounts of the expenditures of this work through my brother; our books were burned up when we completed the work, because after the bills were paid and everything satisfactorily settled we thought there would be no further use for them; the water leaking through the rock in the bottom of the canal was a difficulty in the prosecution of the work that was not anticipated; it was only after a few months that I saw the work could not be done for what I had contracted for, nevertheless I kept on work because I desired to complete the job; I had some idea of getting Legislative relief; I finally petitioned the Canal Board for the abandonment of the contract; the petition was presented some time in 1872; one reason for this petition was that I was out of money, and that was a very good one; at the time we stopped work we left the machinery and tools, and they were used by the State the next Winter; upon stopping work I took steps to obtain Legislative assistance; I had a conversation with Mr. Chambers who introduced a bill into the Assembly for that purpose; I have never made any effort to obtain pay for the tools and machinery belonging to the State mentioned in the vouchers; I do claim certain machinery there now, amounting in value to $2,000; this I do not think I ever received pay for before; immediately after the appropriation by the Legislature I applied to the Auditor to obtain the money; the Commissioners of the Canal Fund met and set apart the money, but I was in no way instrumental in this action.

Mr. Lord said he would like to have the committee reconsider their action in reference to his absence yesterday. He had important business at Saratoga, and saw Senator Cole the night before and told him so. The Senator made no objections either one way or the other.

To Mr. Peckham—I have no personal knowledge of the quality of any work done while I have been contractor; I only know that it was accepted by the State; I could not state who drew the bill for my relief in the Assembly; I did not do it.

The Committee here went into executive session

AN APPEAL TAKEN FROM JUDGE LEARNED'S DECISION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The Canal Fraud Investigating Committee have requested the Attorney General to take an appeal from the decision of Justice Learned in the Denison contempt case, to the General Term.

SAVINGS BANKS AND 3.65 DISTRICT BONDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Upon the application of the Superintendent of the Bank Department the Attorney General has rendered an opinion which is adverse to the legality of investment in the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds by the savings banks of the State. This decision must control the action of the savings banks.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—John Smith, a negro, was hanged to-day for the murder of James Geraty while on Edisto Island in February last. The execution was witnessed by several thousand persons, but was very quiet. Smith fully confessed the crime. His confederate, Joe Gibbs, who was sentenced to suffer with him, had his sentence commuted just before the execution to twenty years' imprisonment by the colored Lieutenant Governor, Gleaves, acting as Governor in the absence from the State of Gov. Chamberlain.

STORMS AT THE WEST.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE WHEAT CROP RUINED IN SOUTHERN INDIANA—DAMAGE TO OTHER CROPS—THE RAIN NOT OVER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—Special telegrams to the *Journal* from eighty of the ninety-two counties in Indiana, and twenty-five of the eastern counties of Illinois, furnish a discouraging account of the condition of the crops. The details of damage are remarkably uniform, the best showing for wheat being in the extreme northern tier of Indiana. In the counties elsewhere but a small portion can be saved, it having sprouted in the shock, and at least two-thirds is already ruined. Corn is in a fair condition except in low lands which are under water. Oats and hay in the same sections are rotting on the ground, and fair weather for two weeks would not enable farmers to save more than a half crop. The flax crop is almost entirely ruined. It is raining heavily and steadily throughout the State to-night, and the streams are already bank-full and will pass beyond all restraint to-morrow.

The corn crop has not been damaged seriously as yet, but it is believed that the crop of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and hay has been injured fifty per cent. in quality and quantity. The tobacco crop is greatly injured. The situation is extremely precarious, and it is believed that if the weather does not improve within ten days the yield will be reduced as low as in 1874, in which year the production was not more than twenty per cent. of an average crop.

GLOOMY REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN OHIO—IMMENSE DAMAGE TO WHEAT AND CORN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—Reports from all portions of Southern Ohio to-night give gloomy accounts of the continued rains and damage to the crops. The Big Miami River to-night at Cleves is rising at the rate of six inches per hour, and the bottoms are all under water. Three thousand acres of corn between Cleves and Lawrenceburg are flooded. At Morrow, Ohio, a terrible rain-fall occurred this afternoon, and the Little Miami River is reported as flooding the town. In the vicinity of Marietta the damage by the storm of Wednesday night was immense. The wheat and oat crops are reported entirely washed away, and the Muskingum River is full of floating grain. At all points rain is reported as still falling, and great damage is apprehended from further overflow of the rivers and small streams. The crops are considered entirely lost.

FIVE WOMEN KILLED BY AN INDIANA CYCLONE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis says a cyclone passed through Harrisburg, Fountain County, Ind., last Sunday night, tearing houses to pieces, uprooting trees, and sweeping things generally before it. Five women were killed. The names of the killed thus far ascertained are Mrs. Sowers, Mrs. Sample, and Mrs. Patterson; a hired girl, and a little child of Mrs. Sowers are also among the victims. A special dispatch from Cambridge City, Ind., says that 250 feet of the track of the Whitewater Valley Railroad was washed out and a bridge carried away during the storm. A large force is engaged in repairing the damages.

FLOODS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Advices from South-western Missouri say that very heavy rain-storms have occurred in that section during the past two or three days. At Vernon a large part of the town was inundated, and considerable damage done. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bridge over Spring River was swept away, and several hundred yards of track washed out. A pretty serious wash-out occurred at various other places, and trains will not be able to pass for several days. The crops in the bottoms along Spring River and other streams are either seriously injured or wholly destroyed, and much other property has been swept away.

THE MISSISSIPPI STILL RISING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—The state of the river is the all-absorbing topic here at present, both on 'Change and on the streets, and the press and Signal Service telegrams from above are eagerly scanned. The river rose an inch again to-day, and now stands fifteen inches below high-water mark of this Spring, and then fell two inches below the flood of 1867. A few inches more rise will do considerable injury to the cotton and corn plantations unprotected by levees, while those protected are liable to serious injury from sipe water. The situation this evening, in view of the continued rise at Cairo and St. Louis, is a gloomy one.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY RAINS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Advices from Lincoln, Neb., state that the heavy rains in that section of the country and south-east have damaged property along the line of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad to the extent of over $100,000. It is stated that the road-bed is damaged badly for a distance of twenty-one miles. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska is reported as having suffered some damage, and the track is under water for about a mile and a half.

LONG-CONTINUED RAIN IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—The crop situation in this State, as well as in the larger portion of the adjacent States, is becoming very alarming. There is a heavy rain-fall every day, and the short intermission, with hot sunshine, aggravates the evil. This kind of weather has continued for about six weeks, and is believed to be without a parallel. In the last day or two the rain-fall has increased, and gloomy apprehensions are felt in all sections of the country.

TRAVEL STOPPED BY RAINS IN MISSOURI.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30.—A heavy rain-storm along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Missouri, has prevented any trains from arriving in this city to-day.

THE OREGON DEMOCRATS.

LAFAYETTE LANE NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS—THE PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Lafayette Lane has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Oregon. He is a son of Gen. Joe Lane, a young lawyer of some ability, and a Democratic politician of the most radical type.

The platform of the convention covers State rights, the payment of the public debt, resumption of specie payments, legislative control of railroad fares and freights, and demands reform in all departments; bids for the support of the Patrons of Husbandry; opposes the protective tariff, paper currency, national banks, Chinese immigration, fraud and corruption in office.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

THE DEFENSE TRYING TO SHOW THAT THE EMIGRANTS INCENSED THE INDIANS.

BEAVER, Utah, July 30.—In the Mountain Meadow massacre trial, to-day, the defense called several witnesses, and an effort was made to show that the emigrants poisoned an ox and sold it to the Indians at Corn Creek; also that George A. Smith, one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church, went South advising the people not to sell grain and provisions, on account of the invasion from Johnston's army, but did not refer to, or know anything about, this train. No evidence was offered to clear Lee of his connection with the massacre.

The defense is expected to close to-morrow.

CITY CRIME.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. WILSON, CHIEF CLERK HAWLEY, AND CAPT. M'CULLAGH—A STRANGE STORY REGARDING THE NATHAN MURDER.

The investigation into the causes of the increase of crime in the City of New-York, was resumed yesterday. The members of the Legislative Committee present, were Messrs. Campbell, Hess, Dessar, and McGowan. The investigation first turned on a burglary, in respect to which the conduct of Capt. Kennedy, then of the Sixth Precinct, was brought in question. After this there was an inquiry in reference to the conversion of a large amount of public property by Capt. Wilson, formerly of the Thirty-second Precinct; a brutal assault by Police officers of the Fifteenth Precinct was then investigated, and finally a strange story was laid before the committee, tending to indicate a determined effort on the part of the then Police authorities, to frustrate any inquiry into the Nathan murder. In the course of the day, Mr. Campbell stated that several communications had been received by the committee from persons who stated that they had information which they were desirous of giving, if they could only be assured of protection. On the part of the committee he wished to say that the committee would use every effort to protect such witnesses.

John Sullivan was the first witness. He testified that he lived on Jersey City Heights, and did business at No. 334 Canal street. He was formerly in business in Duane street. He was engaged in the dry goods business. Two years ago last January his store was robbed. It had been robbed the Summer before, and his goods were recovered by Capt. McDonnell, then of the Eighth Precinct. Some time previous to the last robbery Capt. Kennedy informed witness that a burglary on his premises would be attempted. He took certain measures of precaution, but on the 20th of January, 1873, when he came to business, he found that the burglary had been committed, and that $4,779 worth of shawls had been abstracted. He then described the efforts for the recovery of the property, and stated that through the intervention of an informer he was himself enabled to obtain about $100 or $120 worth of the shawls. Two of the men concerned, Jack Thomas and his brother, were arrested and brought before Justice Dowling, and the informer, whom witness was desirous of detaining, was sent away by the Justice. Capt. Kennedy's demeanor toward him was, he said, insolent and boisterous. Subsequently when he went to Police Head-quarters to see Superintendent Kelso, Dowling came in and said: "It's no wonder this man should be robbed; he holds conferences with thieves."

Q.—Without going into details, I believe you are worth $150,000? A.—Well, I am worth $100,000, at all events.

To Mr. Hess—I was generally disgusted with the proceedings, believing that I could not get my property; I felt that Dowling had left the impression on Kelso that I was a dishonest man; I got a paper signed by my creditors and brought it to Kelso to show that I was an honest man; he denied that Dowling had said that I held conferences with thieves.

To Mr. Campbell—Only one of the brothers was brought to trial, and he consented to plead guilty to burglary in the third degree if he were only sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary; I heard that Judge Sutherland had made an error in the sentence to the Penitentiary, and that he afterward resentenced him to eighteen months in State Prison; I saw that man about a year afterward; Jack Thomas was the man who was sentenced, and I was dissatisfied that the other was not tried as well, but they said that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

The investigation now branched into certain charges against Capt. Wilson, formerly of the Thirty-second Precinct.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN O. BRONSON.

Dr. John O. Bronson examined: "I reside at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, Washington Heights; I was connected with the City Government as an officer of health; Dr. Stephen Smith, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Vanderpool, and Henry Smith were thne Health Officers, and Mr. Henry Smith was ex-officio a member as President of the Board of Police; I made a statement in reference to the frauds practiced in the feeding of the horses in the Precinct, (it being a mounted precinct;) I took the statement to Mr. Henry Smith, and at his suggestion brought it to Mr. Charlick. Witness stated the charges, which were to the effect that large portions of the public provender was used for private purposes by Capt. Wilson, Capt. Speight, Commissioner Smith, and their friends.

TESTIMONY OF H. G. CONKLING.

Horatio G. Conkling testified: I live at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street and Tenth avenue; I was over fifteen years on the Police Force, and was stationed most of the time in Capt. Wilson's precinct; I did carpentery work, and had a shop near the station-house; I was paid as a patrolman; I did work for Mr. Hawley at his house at Carmansville; I did some rustic work, and fitted out his stables; he did not pay me directly, but he once made me a Christmas present of $15; the Police Commissioners paid me $1,200 a year; I have two sons who are engaged with Mr. Wilson at present at Staten Island I built a closet in the station-house, but I don't know whether it is there now; I took some lumber down to the old Police stable at One Hundred and Fifty-second street, and put it up afterward at Seth Hawley's; some of the tin roof of the house also went to Mr. Hawley's, and was used in lining mangers; I carried feed to Mr. Hawley's; there was an order that I should put two-thirds of it in the bin at the station-house, and that I should carry the rest to Mr. Hawley's; Capt. Wilson told me that Mr. Hawley did not pay for the lumber that was taken from the station-house; I have seen feed frequently go from the station to Mr. Hawley's, and sometimes it came from the town, as it did in the case in which I was concerned; part of it was emptied at the station-house, and the rest was taken to Mr. Hawley's; the feed was got from Mr. Wheeler's of West street, during Capt. Wilson's time.

TESTIMONY OF SYDNEY H. CONKLING.

Sydney H. Conkling, son of the last witness, testified: I reside at Richmond, Staten Island; I am working on Capt. Wilson's farm on shares; when in the department in 1867 or 1868 I drove a load of new lumber to Mr. Hawley's from the station-house; I took feed to Keyport to Capt. Wilson's wife; there were twenty-seven bags of feed, and half of it was left at the station-house, and the rest was removed to Keyport; there are two saddles with the mark of the police force on them at present at Capt. Wilson's place on Staten Island; there was also a buggy there which was taken on the occasion of an arrest.

Q.—How much more of the public property has he got? A.—I don't know, but there is quite a box of blankets.

To Mr. Campbell—I am living on the farm with Capt. Wilson, on shares, but it's very little share I get; I don't get up early enough for him. [Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF GARDNER CONKLING.

Gardner Conkling examined: I live at Staten Island. I am considered one of Capt. Wilson's partners. I am working one of the shares, but I don't know whose it is. I was engaged in the stables with Capt. Wilson. I fed three hogs and three horses three times a day for five months steadily out of the public provender. I was once sent to superintend his place at Keport, and was paid by the Police Department during the time. He corroborated the other witness as to the property of the Police Department on the farm at Staten Island. There were, he said, two closets from the station at Capt. Wilson's house.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID PETTIGREW.

David Pettigrew testified that he had been formerly in the Police force under Capt. Wilson, and that he had taken some of the public feed to Mr. Hawley's; he had known feed to be taken to Commissioner Brennan's; fourteen horses, he said, belonged to the department, but he had seen as many as twenty-five there; he was connected with the stable for two years, and this had been going on

during the time he was there; there were about twenty-three at the stables when he went there first; when he told the truth about these things to Commissioners Gardner and Charlick and Mr. Walling he was transferred, and then he retired.

Thomas Ferguson testified that he had made harness for the department during Capt. Wilson's time, but he did not know it to have been used in any other way.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN A. ELLIS.

John A. Ellis testified: I was formerly Superintendent of Trinity Cemetery; during that time I hired a horse and wagon from Capt. Wilson; I supposed it to be his property.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER GEORGE GRAY.

Officer George Gray examined: I was formerly in Capt. Wilson's precinct as patrolman; I have been detailed to paint the station-house.

Q.—Did you paint Mr. Hawley's house? A.—I did; I got extra pay for it from Mrs. Hawley; I did not report that to the department; I did not consider that money a present; I did not consider that I had broken any rule of the Police force.

Mr. Campbell—Are you not aware that an officer of the Metropolitan Police is prevented engaging in any other business? A.—I am; I did not consider that an engagement; I had a day off from Police duty every second day.

Mr. Townsend—Did you not do that work day after day? A.—I did on one occasion.

Q.—How did you come to be off duty every day? A.—I did it by order of the Captain.

Mr. Townsend—Why did you not say that at first?

Witness was further examined, and admitted that he had done work for other parties, for which he had received payment; he made no report of these transactions to the department.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WHITE.

The next part of the inquiry was as to a charge of brutal assault by officers of the Fifteenth Precinct.

John White, of No. 68 West Fourth street, testified as follows: I was subpœnaed to be before the committee on the 7th of July; I was arrested in the Fifteenth Precinct on the 23d of July, at the corner of Amity and Wooster streets. The precinct is Captain Van Dusen's; I was in company with two other gentlemen, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Cantwell; it was about 4 o'clock in the morning; we were after returning from a picnic and were standing at the corner of Wooster and Amity streets; we were doing nothing that should cause our arrest; Officer Gilchrist ran over to arrest us, and Kenny came along after us; Gilchrist arrested McLaughlin, Kenny arrested Cantwell, turned him over to another officer, and then arrested me; I said I would go along without any resistance; he struck me on the head and cut it open. We were clubbed all the way to the station; at Green and Amity streets we met an officer named Henry; he struck me on the back of the head, knocked me down and kicked me in the back. Kenny said, "I guess he has got enough; he is my prisoner." The other gentlemen gave their names and residences, and I ran into the street calling for protection; Kenny and Henry followed me, took me back and kicked and clubbed me; I was then locked up in a cell; about 6 o'clock in the morning I was called out by the doorman; Henry stood on one side of the door and Kenny on the other; just as I came out, they knocked me down at the cell door and broke two of my ribs; the other men were brought out one by one and they did the same thing to them; about 9:30 we were taken before Judge Kasmire and committed in default of $1,000 bail; yesterday we were taken to the Tombs and honorably acquitted.

To Mr. Campbell—I did not make this statement to Judge Kasmire, for I had no opportunity; yesterday I made a complaint before the Commissioners; I have not been at any business for two years past; I live by betting on horse races and ball matches.

Q.—Did the Police know you were subpœnaed? A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you know? A.—Several of the officers asked me before this thing happened.

James McLoughlin and Francis Cantwell gave confirmatory testimony. All of the young men were badly bruised and beaten. Cantwell had two black eyes, and White, who showed his wounds to the committee during recess, was severely injured in the ribs. McLoughlin said that at the trial at Special Sessions, when they were acquitted, one of the officers produced a stone sixty-five pounds weight with which, he said, they had assailed him. Witness had seen the officer pick the stone up and carry it to the station-house. Cantwell said that while they were being beaten and cuffed round the station, a roundsman was at the desk.

THE ASSAULT ON TWOHEY.

The assault on Mr. Twohey was the next subject of inquiry.

Thomas Gould testified that he knew a man named Keenan, who admitted that he had committed the assault on Twohey; he said he was sorry for the assault as he found it was a put-up job; he said that Capt. McCullagh and Stacom had offered him money after the assault, and Commissioner Gardner had told him that if he wanted any favor he need not be ashamed to come to him; McCullagh, Keenan said, was present when the assault was committed; witness said that McCullagh had sent up his brother on the Island for nothing; his brother was a bar-keeper in a house which witness kept, and a ward detective came round and wanted money; he said that the "old man" was hard on him for not settling up; McCullagh had witness' brother arrested on the supposition that it was he himself, but witness saw a lawyer and kept his brother in the Tombs instead of allowing him to go on the Island.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The story in respect to the Nathan murder next came before the committee.

George W. Conkling, one of the sons of the witness Horatio B. Conkling, testified that he belonged formerly to Capt. Davis' precinct; in August, 1870, he was engaged on the Lord's house burglary, and while so engaged circumstances brought him in pursuit of a man supposed to be the Nathan murderer; he reported the matter to Capt. Davis, who told him to mind his business and go on his post; he reported to Sergt. Fitzgerald, who told him to go on with the investigation; he tracked the footsteps of the man to Carmansville, Macomb's Dam, Mott Haven, where he had gone into a house and demanded money, and finally arrested him at Eighth avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The footsteps were recognizable by the imprint of large nails which the man wore in the toe of his boot. At Lord's a valise had been found which contained a bit and brace and a linen duster, and which was supposed to belong to the burglar. Witness took the arrested man to Mrs. Lords, where he was identified, and then he was brought before Judge McQuade. When being taken to the Station house he asked if a linen duster had been found in the valise. Witness replied, yes, and the prisoner said: "By ——, that linen duster would hang a man." The duster had on it the imprint of a bloody hand on the collar and on the shoulder, with the mark of the middle finger missing; he took him to Police Head-quarters; contrived to place in his way a paper containing an account of the Nathan murder; when he thought himself unobserved he looked eagerly at the picture contained, but when witness came in he threw it on the table; he took him before Superintendent Jourdan, who referred him to Mr. Kelso; witness told the latter not to take out the duster in the presence of the prisoner, but Kelso asked if the witness was Captain, and showed the duster to the prisoner, who denied that it was his property; a key, witness said, had been found in the prisoner's pocket which fitted the valise; the result was that the prisoner had his picture taken in the Rogues' Gallery, was kept two hours in Police Head-quarters, and was brought back to Judge McQuade; witness detailed two interviews which he had with Mr. Washington and Mr. Frederick Nathan, the former of whom, he said, received him very coolly, denied any knowledge of the linen duster, and seemed in no way disposed toward any investigation. Finally he was sent back on patrol duty by Capt. Davis, and told to drop the murder. Jourdan also said to him in presence of Kelso, "Drop the Nathan murder or you will not carry the buttons for forty-eight hours." The prisoner, whose name was Michael Ryan, was identified, he said, as the man who rode from Morristown behind Mr. Nathan, and was identified by the servant-girl as the man who called and said that he had a brother employed by Mr. Nathan. This identification took place at Police Head-quarters. The man was left in charge of Judge McQuade, the linen duster was supposed to go to the Property Clerk, and witness was not permitted to further meddle with the case, and lost sight of it altogether.

Q.—Was it known by Capt. Davis that you were working up the murder case? A.—Yes; but the said that it was all wind, and that I had not head enough to work it; Inspector Dilks favored me in working up the case; I afterward got a letter from Dilks to drop it or I would get a blow and would not know where it came from; Dilks himself was shot at through a window.

To Mr. Townsend—Mr. Frederick Nathan said that he thought he had seen the duster at his table with the waiter man.

The committee at this point adjourned until Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock.

THE CANADIAN HARVESTS.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Wednesday, July 28, has the following summary of its elaborate report of the condition of the crops in Canada:

For several days past inquiries on our behalf have been going forward in every section of Ontario, in a large portion of the Province of Quebec, and in the Maritime Provinces, in order to secure the most complete and latest information leading agriculturists and others could supply on this all-important subject. The result appears in this morning's issue, and may be epitomized as follows: On the 5th of July the reports represented that the Fall wheat had, in many cases, been Winter-killed, and the deduction was that the crop would turn out to be considerably below the average. Our later reports notice a steady improvement in the crop from that time forward. It has, owing to the effects of the severity of the Winter season, ripened somewhat irregularly, but on the whole the sample is said to be good, and the total yield, although below the average, will be much larger than was once expected. Spring wheat, of which we anticipated nearly or quite an average crop, will, we think, probably be above rather than below the average, although the acreage sown was less than in some years. Oats, barley, and peas gave excellent promise when we last wrote, and our later reports indicate that these crops will be, in the aggregate, heavier than for many years past in proportion to the area covered. Indian corn has greatly improved, and will turn out a better crop than was expected a month since. The root crops, assisted greatly by the late rains, are said to be thriving wonderfully, and to be likely to prove very heavy. The potato crop, too, will be a large one. The quantity planted in many cases is in excess of former years, and the plant appears everywhere healthy, there being no mention, in any case, of disease having attacked it. The Colorado beetle seems to be the one immigrant who finds Canada an inhospitable country. He is being everywhere persecuted with extraordinary pertinacity, and as a consequence is rapidly dying out or betaking himself to "fresh fields and pastures new," for his ravages here are said to have been—owing to the energy of the farmers—too limited to have produced much serious mischief. The hay crop is far heavier than could have been hoped for a few weeks since. Its growth was very rapid under the influence of the copious showers; and although the yield has in many instances been much below the average, it has been secured in first-rate condition. The supply of straw will be short; but, with the prospect of a very abundant second crop of hay, there does not seem to be any ground for apprehending a scarcity of fodder for the cattle during the ensuing Winter. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—especially the latter—the hay crop will be quite up to the average. The accounts of the fruit crop are variable. The smaller fruits have generally been abundant; apples are less plentiful. In other fruits there will, it is probable, be a deficiency. The rains appear to have fallen at a critical moment for the crops in many places, and a week's delay would have brought failure where now there is a promise of more than usual prosperity. The quantity of rain in some parts of Quebec, and on the Atlantic coast, appears to have been greater than in Ontario. The harvest, owing to the lateness of the season, will generally be a backward one, and this fact, to some extent must qualify any opinions expressed as to the ultimate aggregate return for the labor of the Canadian agriculturist.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA.

THE MURDER OF A LUNATIC NECESSARY TO SAVE A SHIP.

A brief mention of this sad occurrence has already been made in THE TIMES, but a fuller account, from the London *Daily Telegraph* of July 20, will surely be read with interest. The *Telegraph* says:

"A full-rigged ship, of 886 tons register—the Glance, of London, owned by Mr. Pellier, of St. Heliers, Jersey—arrived in the Thames last Thursday, and in due course was docked at the Eastwood Wharf, West India Dock. The Glance left Adelaide, Australia, under the command of Capt. Barrette, a Jersey man, with a crew of twenty-two, all told, including nine able-bodies and three apprentices, on Friday, March 12, laden pretty deeply with a general Australian cargo, of which a portion was wool and flour. She was making her way by the Cape Verd Islands, when a trade wind took her from her north-eastward course and drove her up to the Azores, and beyond this group of islands to latitude between 40° to 45°, right facing, though a long way distant from the coast of New-Foundland. In fine weather and under easy sail, the Glance, in these north-western latitudes, relieved from the pressure of the trade wind, was tacking to steer an eastward, homeward course, when ahead of her but a short distance a flag of distress was seen hoisted on a vessel which turned out to be the Jessie Osborne, a ship of from 800 to 900 tons burden, which, as afterward appeared, was bound for Falmouth. This was on the morning of Sunday, June 27, about 8 o'clock. The Captain of the Glance at once had sail shortened, and his ship hove to. A boat, containing the mate and two seamen of the Jessie Osborne, put off from the vessel and came alongside the Glance. Having come on board, the mate, pointing to the fore cross-trees of the Jessie Osborne, called the attention of Capt. Barrette to the figure of a seaman, half-clothed, swaying to and fro upon them. The crew of the Glance could see that the sailor in question was hacking with some instrument at the rigging of the ship, and that blocks and pieces of ropes were falling on deck. The mate of the Jessie Osborne told Capt. Barrette that the man was an Italian, and that he had been very unwell during the whole passage from India. He had, in fact, been in his berth the entire time, but one day he jumped up, when they all thought he could scarcely move, and, armed with a knife, chisel, and some other tools, went aloft. For two or three days he remained in the cross-trees; and owing to the danger in which any one approaching him would have to place himself, no sailor would venture near him. He was asked to come down repeatedly, and the Italian's invariable answer was the cutting with his knife of a portion of the rigging. Before resorting to any actual violence the Captain of the Jessie Osborne awaited the influence of hunger, but while he thus temporized the madman had so cut away the rigging that all the sails, from the upper topsail to the royal, were loosened from their holdings. At last the Captain fired at the man from the deck many times, seeing that the ship was being placed in great jeopardy; and having expended his ammunition after wounding, but not killing, him, he sent his mate to the Glance for ammunition. This was given by Capt. Barrette. In the meantime the mad sailor threw a heavy block upon the deck of the Jessie Osborne, which struck the boatswain and broke his arm. The mate and men of the Jessie Osborne having returned to their ship, the Captain recommenced his attack with a revolver upon the lunatic, and in the meantime the Glance came so close to the Jessie Osborne that their yards almost fouled. After he had been wounded several times, and as two or three sailors of the Jessie Osborne were about to run up the rigging to bring down the apparently dying man, the latter fell upon the deck a corpse. The body was disposed of after the usual custom of sliding it overboard, and the ships parted company. On Sunday, the 4th July, the Glance, a week after her meeting with the Jessie Osborne, fell in with the ship Magna Charta, bound for Falmouth, for orders. She was making nine inches of water in the hour, but a schooner having agreed to remain alongside her, the Glance proceeded on her homeward way, having occupied 124 days in the voyage from Adelaide to London."

SEA SERPENTS.

Speaking of these strange, and by some considered fabulous, creatures of the sea, the Hartford *Times* says obstinate incredulity of the newspapers and the public in regard to the existence of creatures called sea-serpents, begins to weaken before the steadily accumulating proofs of the fact. During the last twenty years the testimony to this fact has come from a hundred disinterested witnesses who have had no possible motive to lie about it; sea-captains, men of integrity, whose word on any other subject would be accepted without question. Their descriptions generally tally. There are proofs that in past times, and in various parts of the world, the appearance of the marine monsters here spoken of has been about as frequent, and as well attested, too, as in the present day; but such things then rarely got into books or newspapers. One singularly favorite region which these creatures love to haunt seems to be that part of the Atlantic on the New-England coast between Cape Ann and Cape Elizabeth. It was in that quarter, at a point close by the Isles of Shoals, ten miles off Portsmouth, N. H., that the first recorded appearance of one of these creatures occurred on our shores. That was more than fifty years ago; the men who saw it (two of the rude residents of the island) were out fishing in a small boat, when the monster lifted his frightful head and neck to a height of apparently a dozen feet, so close to the boat that the men could have struck him with an oar—but they were so paralyzed by fright as to be unable to lift a hand or move a muscle. Of late years more than twenty different appearances of these creatures have been noted between that point and Cape Elizabeth. Two years ago such a creature was reported as having been seen and attacked with missiles hurled by a crowd on a bridge, at some point in the bay or harbor of Portland. Sometimes they are seen in Winter. During the present Summer two or three accounts have been published of the appearance of so-called 'sea-serpents' off the coast of Maine."

A CURIOUS SNAKE STORY.

South Hadley, Mass., has a curious snake story, Thomas Judd telling it: "On my way to the Falls, Wednesday morning," he says, "I noticed two young men watching something in the road intently, and when I came up to them they pointed to what seemed to be a very small snake, about two feet long and about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The forward end had two branches some six inches long each, but there was nothing at the end like a respectable head, the ends having the appearance of having been cut square off; the tail tapered off as a tail should. The whole was in motion, moving forward very slowly, say a foot in fifteen minutes. On a closer examination I found that his snakeship was made up of myriads of very small worms, not more than one-fourth of an inch long, and in diameter about the size of a pin, but all so firmly woven together that they might be moved up or sideways without disturbing the appearance of the snake or separating it at all. The snake was round and maintained its size until it tapered off for the tail; in detaching a worm from the main body it was so small as to be just discernible with the naked eye. Thinking that should the little worms grow to any considerable size they would make a pretty large snake, or that, should they eventually separate and spread themselves over the farmers' fields, they would carry destruction with them, I advised the young men to get a flat stick and smash the whole concern, which they did. Can any of your readers tell me what species of worms his snakeship was made up of?"

COL. ANTHONY'S CONDITION.

Col. D. R. Anthony, of Kansas, still survives, in spite of his severe wound. The Leavenworth *Times* of July 25 thus describes his condition at that date: "It will be eleven weeks to-morrow night since Col. Anthony was wounded. He is still confined to his bed. The wound is healed. The collar-bone has united, and is nearly as strong as ever. The only trouble now is the aneurismal tumor. It is three weeks last Friday since compression was begun. This has been constant, with two exceptions of a rest of two days each, when the flesh became inflamed. Compression was again resumed yesterday. The surgeon says the tumor was originally three inches by two and one-half inches, and that it has reduced in size until it is now no larger than a small-sized almond. He is positive that continued compression of the artery inside the collar-bone, with starvation diet, will effect a permanent cure. The location of the bullet has not been discovered, nor has there been any evidence indicating where it lodged. It is hoped that the next ten days will determine the question favorably. If not, it is plainly evident that the subclavian artery will have to be ligated inside the collar-bone. It is assured that the operation could now be performed with greater ease and safety than at any time previous in the history of the case."

CRIME IN ITALY.

THE MURDER OF SIGNOR SONZOGNO.

THE KILLING OF A ROMAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR—A LONG-OBSCURE MOTIVE—LOVE AND POLITICAL AMBITION THE CAUSE OF THE DEED.

The following interesting story of a remarkable crime is told by the Rome correspondent of the London *Standard*, under date July 9:

Rome, in the midst of its revelry during the last week of this year's carnival, was much startled and shocked by the sudden tidings—first publicly heard at one of the public masked balls—that a man very well known in all classes of society, Signor Raffaello Sonzogno, the proprietor and editor of *La Capitale*, the radical newspaper, had been barbarously and very unaccountably murdered. I telegraphed to you the fact at the time, but have abstained from that day to this from writing anything further upon the subject.

I am now, however, in a position to tell the whole of the facts of the case with almost as much certainty of accuracy as if I had been an eye-witness of them. And I take it that not more than two or three individuals in all Rome, outside the offices of the magistracy, could say as much. There are evident reasons, however, why even in a foreign newspaper (which, indeed, save as regards being called upon to answer for the indiscretion, would come to much the same thing in the result as writing similarly in a Roman paper) it would be highly improper to state as facts matters which are awaiting the definitive decision of a court of assize. I purpose, therefore, still to await this decision before laying before your readers the complete story of a crime which, with that of the trial consequent upon it, will be one of the most remarkable of modern times. It will be observed that I use the term "crime" advisedly, since the fact of the murder of Sonzogno by the man Frezza is undoubted, the assassin having been taken red-handed, and having besides confessed the deed. The portions of the story, which it would still be improper to give as statements of fact, concern the instigators of the man whose hand accomplished the deed.

At about 8:30 on the evening of the 6th of February Signor Raffaello Sonzogno was sitting alone at his desk in his study, at the office of his journal, *La Capitale*. Suddenly cries of "help" and "murder" were heard by persons connected with the paper who were in a neighboring room. The first who entered the study found Sonzogno striving to hold an individual who was endeavoring to escape from him. "Stop my murderer," cried Sonzogno, and immediately afterward fell dead. The stranger meantime made his way down the stairs, and was seized by the printers employed in the establishment at the door leading from the office into the street. The murdered man was found to have received two dagger stabs in the breast and one on the head. Certain minute circumstances tending yet further to connect the man Frezza with the deed need not, at all events upon this occasion, be gone into, since the full confession of the assassin has deprived them of importance. What was known to the Roman public that night, therefore, amounted to this—that Signor Sonzogno had been murdered by a man whose name was Pio Frezza, a working carpenter, twenty-six years old, living in the Trastevere. It soon became further known that this Frezza was a man professing violent radical political opinions, and this was all that was known for a long time afterward. For in a case of this kind in this country nothing takes place openly in court or otherwise publicly until the criminal magistracy, especially the Procuratore Regio, or Public Prosecutor, shall have investigated the case in the secrecy of his own office and of the prison, and shall be prepared to present it for trial to a jury.

All, therefore, that the highly-excited public curiosity had to go to work upon was the question of "motive." Now, Sonzogno was a man of mark in Rome, and, indeed, in Italy. But, without wishing to say anything harsh of one who is gone, and whose end was so piteous, it must be said—for it is necessary to the right understanding of the bearings of the matter—that he did not stand altogether well with the world. He professed violently Democratic principles, and was the proprietor and editor of the most ultra Democratic paper in Rome. Being such, and party feeling being such as it is in Italy, perhaps all the evil said and believed of him by his political opponents may be taken to a certain degree *cum grano salis*. But it is said that his record was not a perfectly clear one in the estimation of his own party. And it is a fact that when Sonzogno went to wait on Garibaldi on the General's arrival in Rome the latter refused to receive him; though it is also true that he was induced to do so some ten or twelve days later. *La Capitale* was, and is, a paper having a large circulation in Rome, and exercising a considerable influence on the lowest section of the reading class, which all save those sharing its own extreme opinions must deem to be a very pernicious one. It was evident enough that no purpose of plunder had formed any part of the assassin's motive. And in the present condition of men's minds in Italy it was a matter of course that the motive should have been sought for in the passion of party politics. But a difficulty in interpreting the circumstances arose from the ascertained fact that the assassin professed the same political creed as the murdered man. In face of this, it shortly became an accepted theory that the carpenter Frezza indeed had been merely a hired assassin, but that political hatred had still been the motive for the crime. And the circumstances of the life of the murdered man rendered this theory an especially pleasant and satisfactory one, for it adapted itself to the needs of both parties. The "Left" held undoubtingly that the "Right" had very naturally wished to get rid of so doughty a champion as the proprietor and editor of *La Capitale*. The "Right" were disposed to think that the "Left" had found it desirable to make an example of an unfaithful member of their own party. The incident of Garibaldi's primary refusal and subsequent consent to receive the man was dwelt on as a proof that he must have given some indication in the interval of an intention to modify the violence of his democratic politics.

But the Procuratore Regio could have considerably enlightened the public mind upon the subject had it been deemed compatible with the ends of justice to do so. For it was not long before a full confession was obtained from the Carpenter Frezza. He had been at work in the carpenter's shop where he was engaged, when two individuals of his acquaintance came to him, and telling him they wished to speak to him privately, made an appointment to meet him that evening at a wine-shop. There the two men, whose names are Farina and Morelli, proposed to him to murder Raffaello Sonzogno, representing to him that the act would be that of a true patriot; that Sonzogno was a traitor to the Democratic Party, and that it was the especial wish of Garibaldi and other leaders of the party of the "Left" that he should be put to death! Frezza does not appear to have doubted for an instant of the probability or truthfulness of the statement. Nor did he require any time to consider the proposal made to him; nor did he attempt to stipulate for any reward or payment for the deed required of him. He professed himself ready to do it at once; went and did it at once without more ado, as has been related; and when confessing gave as his motive for the deed the reason that his victim was a bad man, (*un cattivo soggetto,*) and that it was the wish of Gen. Garibaldi that he should be killed!

Frezza's confession led immediately to the arrest of Farina and Morelli. The efforts of the Procuratore del Re, though unassisted by any promise of any sort, (for the Italian law does not permit anything of the kind or know the practice of buying evidence for the Crown by the assurance of pardon,) before long succeeded in obtaining confessions, (taken separately, of course,) from these two men. Their statement was to the effect that a man named Armati, with whom they were acquainted, had come to them to propose to them that they should undertake to murder Sonzogno, and that they had agreed to do so for the sum of 6,000 francs; further, that on considering the matter together they had decided not to attempt the deed themselves, having conceived the idea that Frezza, the carpenter, might be induced to do it without any payment at all if his head were well heated by patriotico-democratic talk, a scheme which, as has been seen, was fully justified by the result. They also stated that they had received 500 francs each, having been disappointed of the larger sum promised under the circumstances to be told presently. Of course, the confessions made by Farina and Morelli led forthwith to the arrest of Armati. He, too, after a somewhat more prolonged resistance, confessed. The result of his confession was at once to move the action of the story into a strangely different social sphere, and to excite public curiosity. Armati's confession was briefly to the effect that his close and intimate friend Luciani had applied to him to murder Sonzogno; that he had in reply told Luciani that he was not prepared to undertake such a task himself, but that he thought he knew where to find somebody who would do it; that he thereupon made application to Farina and Morelli, who agreed to commit the crime for a reward of 6,000 francs; that he thereupon returned to Luciani and told him that the needed agents were found, but that it would be necessary to pay them 6,000 francs; that Luciani upon that said that the sum named should be forthcoming; that he (Armati) thereupon returned to Farina and Morelli, and promised them that the money should be paid when the deed was done. Thereupon Luciani was arrested, and the public tongue let loose to fabricate the most extraordinary series of sensational rumors, assertions, and insinuations. Luciani was a very well-known man in the political world. He, like Signor Sonzogno, professed the ultra-Democratic creed in politics.

When, from the secrecy of the cabinet of the Procuratore Regio it leaked out—or, more probably, was suffered to become known for the express purpose of producing the effect which followed—that Armati had declared that Luciani had supplied him with a thousand francs for the payment of the murderers of Sonzogno, a gentleman very well known to all the world of Rome began to reflect with rather uncomfortable feelings on a perfectly legitimate and blameless transaction in which he had been engaged a day or two previously. The papers which first got hold of this episode of the story affected for some time to speak mysteriously of this gentleman as one of the Roman patricians. But there is no use in concealing the name; in the first place because, after all, the transaction in which he was concerned was blameless and, secondly, because it is now known to all Rome. The patrician in question is the Prince Baldassore Odescalchi, the younger brother of the head of the house. To him Luciani had gone with a request for a loan of 6,000 francs. Odescalchi had excused himself from lending so large a sum, but had let him have 1,000, having gone to his banker for the purpose, and having received the amount in two 500-franc notes, which he handed to Luciani. Uneasy naturally at the disastrous light thrown on this loan by the confession of Armati, Odescalchi consulted his lawyer as to what he had better do. The lawyer's advice was, of course, to the effect that he had better at once go to the Procuratore Regio and tell him the facts as they occurred. Prince Odescalchi did so. It was found that the banker was able to furnish the numbers of the notes he had given to the Prince, and one of them has been traced to the hands of one of the two who undertook the murder. Prince Baldassore Odescalchi is a man against whose public and private character no word was ever heard. Unlike the other members of his family, he has attached himself to the rather extreme wing of the party of the "Left," and has always been deemed to be, as he unquestionably is, an honorable member of it. But as the first of the many strange illustrations of Italian life and ways and social habits which will occur to the English reader in connection with this trial, it will be asked how upon earth it could have come to pass that such a man as Luciani could have been on such terms with such a man as Prince Odescalchi as to have applied to him for a loan of 6,000 francs and to have received 1,000.

Luciani had for several years been well known in the political world as a journalist and writer belonging to the extreme wing of the party of the Left. His politics, therefore, were of the same color as those of the murdered man. The two men, however, had been connected by ties of a much closer kind than those of mere political agreement. Luciani had been the intimate friend of Sonzogno, who had been a sort of patron to the younger man. He had been one of the principal writers in the *Capitale*, and at one time an inmate of Sonzogno's house. He had availed himself of that position (I state the fact simply because I am speaking only of matters of complete public notoriety at Rome) to seduce the wife of his friend and patron, a very specially beautiful woman, whom he persuaded to leave her husband's home in his company. These motives for hatred between the two men were soon observed (indeed, there was nothing in the matter save what was of a perfectly public nature) to be supplemented by others. When Garibaldi was elected as Deputy for both the first and the fifth colleges of Rome, as may be remembered, he chose to sit for the first college, and a second election therefore became necessary for the fifth college. There was a Government candidate in the field. The Left put forward to oppose him an old, well tried, and much respected member of the party, and it was well known that the contest would be a severe one. Things stood thus when, to the great disgust and wrath of the more respectable portion of the party of the Left, Luciani procured himself to be nominated a candidate, with the foreseen and realized result of letting in the Government man. Now, throughout this matter Sonzogno and his paper, *La Capitale*, had vigorously opposed Luciani's candidature, supporting that of his rival, the older and less extreme candidate of the Left. To a certain degree this might be deemed a desertion of his principles on the part of Sonzogno, for he had always belonged to the extreme section of his party. Further, Sonzogno had threatened, we were told, to make revelations respecting Luciani's past life which would have the effect of destroying all hope or possibility of a marriage with a "great lady," which Luciani was hoping to bring about.

The trial, will, I believe, come on in the latter half of July. But it will no doubt be a long one. And even after its conclusion some time will elapse before any trustworthy account of it will be attainable, so astonishingly imperfect—one may almost say non-existent, especially at Rome—are the usual means of publicity for such matters.

ECONOMY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW MRS. M'GOOCHEN DID HER OWN WORK.

From the Brunswick (Mo.) Brunswicker.

One morning about two weeks ago, Mrs. McGoochen beamed blandly across the breakfast table on her husband, and informed him that she had concluded to discharge the hired girl and do her own work. This announcement startled Mr. McGoochen almost as much as if she had declared her determination to commit suicide. He had long known that hired help was a heavy drain upon his meagre salary, but his wife had educated him to regard it as indispensable, and he had made up his mind to endure it forever. That she should voluntarily offer to dispense with the services of a girl was something for which he was not prepared. Looking at her with an expression in which hope and doubt painfully mingled, he said:

"You—why—you can't do it, Eliza."

"Can't do it, indeed! I'd like to know what's the reason? Lots of women in this town do a great deal more, and think nothing of it. Our family's small,—just you and me and Henry Ward,—and if I can't do the work for us three, I'd better go to a hospital and done with it."

"What put you into the notion?" asked her husband, hardly yet recovered from his surprise.

"Well, Peter," she replied, speaking in a tender, self-reproving tone, "I'll tell you. I've been thinking lately how hard you have to work, and how little I have done to assist you, in comparison with what I might and ought to do, and it appears to me that I should try to reduce our expenses as much as possible, and the best way I know of is to do my own house-work. We are poor, just making a beginning in life, and it is my duty to help you."

With a voice almost choked with emotion at this unexpected evidence of his wife's devotion and energy, he feebly essayed to break her resolution, saying that he didn't want her to be a slave for him, that she was too delicate for the task she contemplated, that all he asked of her was continued love and sympathy—

"Oh, that's all romance," interrupted Mrs. McGoochen. "It's high time my love and sympathy was assuming a practical form. I'll discharge the girl this very day. But there is one condition, Peter."

"Name it, my noble wife."

"That new carpet you thought we were unable to get. Now, if I do my own work it will save at least a hundred dollars a year, and you can certainly afford the carpet."

"Of course, my love, if you are satisfied you are not undertaking more than you can perform."

She was satisfied, and so it was settled. Mack lugged the carpet home at noon, and found the girl gone. His wife was gone, too, but she returned shortly, having only been around telling the neighbors that she was now doing her own work. Dinner was late, but then it was the first meal by her fair fingers, and he could make allowance for the novelty of the position in which she found herself placed.

Acting on her suggestion, Mack brought home a new rocking-chair when he came to supper. They were saving a hundred dollars a year, and could well afford such little things. When his wife returned from her visit to the rest of the neighbors, whom she had been informing that she was now doing her own work, she was delighted with the new chair, and declared that they must have a full set of furniture to match it. "You know, Peter, that I will more than save the cost of it in the course of a year, and I will feel so proud to know that my labor secured it." This was said so beseechingly, and she hung so lovingly on his neck the while that Mack couldn't resist the appeal. The furniture was sent down the next day.

About three days after, Mrs. McGoochen coaxed Peter into buying her a silk dress, and the next day she wheedled him out of a set of jewelry. It was the same old plea—she was lightening the expenses so much by doing her own work that she felt she was entitled to something extra. It would amount to no more, she reasoned, than the hire of a girl, and Peter could well afford to give it to her.

Mack began to get uneasy. Was there, after all, any saving in doing without a hired girl? Wouldn't that sort of economy bankrupt him in less than a year? He got a piece of paper and a pencil and figured:

Expenses one week without help:	
Carpet	$20 00
Furniture	50 00
Dress and jewelry	80 00
Total	$150 00
Cost of help one week	2 00
Balance in favor of a domestic	$148 00

McGoochen was astounded. Grasping the paper and his hat, he made rapid strides for home. Opening the door, the first object that met his frenzied gaze was the hired girl!

THE HARM THE INNOCENT OLD LADY DID.

From the Detroit Free Press.

She lives down on Baker street, and she has a daughter about eighteen years old. The old lady retains all her simplicity and innocence, and she doesn't go two cents on style. The other evening, when a "splendid catch" called to escort the daughter to the opera, the mother wouldn't take the hint to keep still, and wouldn't help carry out the daughter's idea that they had wealth. While helping her daughter get ready she asked:

"Mary, are you going to wear the shoes with one heel off, or the pair with holes in 'em?"

Mary didn't seem to hear, and the mother inquired: "Are you going to wear that dollar gold chain and that washed locket, or will you wear the diamond father bought at the hardware store?"

Mary winked at her, and the young man blushed, but the old lady went on: "Are you going to borrow Mrs. Brown's shawl, or will you wear mine?"

Mary bustled around the room, and the mother said: "Be careful of your dress, Mary; you know it's the only one you've got, and you can't have another until the mortgage on this place is lifted."

Mary remarked to her escort that it promised to be a beautiful evening, and as she buttoned her glove her mother asked: "Those are Mrs. Hardy's gloves, ain't they? She's been a good neighbor to us, and I don't know how you'd manage to go anywhere if she didn't live near us."

Mary was hurrying to get out of the room, when the mother raised her voice once more and asked: "Did you run in to Mrs. Fewett's and borrow her bracelet and fan? Yes, I see you did. Well, now, you look real stylish, and I hope you'll have a good time."

Mary sits by her window in the pale moonlight and sighs for the splendid young man to come and beau her around some more, but he hasn't been seen up that way since that night. The old lady, too, says that he seemed like a nice young man, and she hopes he hasn't been killed by the street cars.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

ANNUAL DINNER AND SPEECHES.

FREE TRADE AND ITS ADVOCATES—ADDRESSES OF M. MICHEL CHEVALIER AND MR. FORSTER, M. P.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club was held at the Ship Hotel, at Greenwich, on July 17. About 200 guests sat down to the banquet. M. Chevalier, the distinguished political economist of France, was in the chair, having the Marquis of Hartington, M. P., on his right, and Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., on his left. The company also included M. Van de Putte, ex-Minister of the Colonies, Holland; Baron von Kübeck, Deputy of the Austrian Council; M. C. V. Mæren, President of the Belgian Political Economy Society; M. Kops, editor of the *Political Economy Review*, Holland; M. Emile Boutmy (Paris), M. Auguste Guillemin (Paris), Gen. McDowell, and Mr. N. Appleton, United States; Sir G. Bowen, Governor of Victoria; Mr. L. S. Leake, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Western Australia; Mr. L. C. Burke, Jamaica; Mr. K. B. Murray, Paris; Chevalier de Scherzer, Austria; Herr Wildering, Consul General for Sweden; Mr. D. E. Colnagi, British Consul at Florence; Sir F. Hincks, C. B., Canada; Dr. Groning, Senator, Bremen; Dr. Julius Faucher, member of the Prussian Parliament; Mr. T. B. Potter, Vice Chairman; Mr. Gower Evans, Sydney; Lord Houghton and Mr. Milner Gibson.

M. CHEVALIER'S REMARKS.

M. Chevalier rose to a toast, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He observed that the zeal he had displayed in the cause of free trade was but a feeble imitation of what others had done, and especially of Cobden's striking and successful example. Passing on to propose "Prosperity to the Cobden Club," M. Chevalier said: This club of itself, and through its numerous associates scattered all over the world, has rendered important services to the cause of civilization. Its motto, "Free trade, peace, goodwill among nations," is to be ever praised. It is perfectly well chosen, even for the least troubled times, for it recalls to the mind admirable blessings, the value of which men, when their passions are aroused, are prone to forget. Free trade, peace, and goodwill among nations are in perfect accordance with the highest interests of mankind, and essential to the progress and prosperity of every nation under the sun, of every province, and almost of every individual. Yet look at the history, not of times buried in the dust of the past, but of the present century. The spirit of war, the love of military glory, the ardor for conquest and for national supremacy, are defects inherent in the nature of man, and they find ready entrance into the minds even of talented and able statesmen professing to be humane and Christian. Of our motto, the first point, free trade, seems now in a fair way to form part of the policy of all governments, and at no distant day to come off conqueror. The majority of the governing classes of other nations are doing their duty as they have done on this side of the channel. But it is not so with the other sentiments expressed in your device. There is still alive, and, alas! in good health and high spirits, a school of politicians who seem to consider peace and goodwill among nations as wild dreams and chimerical notions, fit only for the amusement or literary exercise of rhetoricians. At this very moment an effort to support every word of your device is far from being superfluous. It has rather become a necessity. Two or three months ago peace and goodwill among nations seemed for a moment a mere delusion—a vapour ready to vanish. Had not the Government of this United Kingdom taken a wise and firm stand, as well as the Russian Government, a widespread devastating war might have swept over Europe. Free trade! Around this table sit many valiant, eloquent, strong supports of it. Men no longer laugh at it, as they did in the council halls of England a century ago—as they did on the Continent only a score years before the present day. The victory is virtually won for the civilized world, and it has been so through the persevering efforts and wisdom of a number of able, high-minded men in this country. Ultimate triumph is certain from London and Paris to Pekin and Yeddo, via Washington, as the result of what has been done successfully for the cause by the greatest merchants of the City of London, allied with Thomas Cooke in 1820; by Irus Pritton in 1825; by our immortal Richard Cobden, his intimate friend Mr. John Bright, and their associates of the Anti-Corn Law League, since 1838; by Sir Robert Peel in 1846; and it is impossible to forget the name of Gladstone [cheers] in that galaxy of statesmen who, after Sir Robert Peel to the present day, took the task into their own hands in Parliament, and worked at it with such untiring firmness and ability. On this important subject of free trade we have now come to the testing point. Before the end of 1877 all the Governments in Continental Europe must make up their minds in regard to the renewal of their commercial treaties, and this is but the question of free trade itself. Nor is the agitation of this question confined to Europe. Either the Universal Exhibition, so magnificently organizing at this moment in Philadelphia for next year, has no meaning whatever, or it is a sign that the day draws near when the free trade policy will have obtained its introduction into the great Republic of the New World. We have good reason to hope that the free trade principle is to be benefited by the renewal of treaties, and that at the end of 1877 Continental Europe may be nearer the point we aim at than it is now. Still persevering exertions are needed to secure this acquisition, and this club cannot be idle at so momentous a time. Experience and well-ascertained facts constitute the strongest kind of evidence, and are the best arguments to use, in persuading statesmen, representative assemblies, and the public at large in every country, of the propriety and necessity of a change from prohibition and protection to free trade; from heavy Customs duties to a very liberal tariff. The example of the English nation, whose wealth has been so much enhanced by the adoption of free trade, is the most forcible and convincing proof which can be used to influence public opinion in Europe and America. A true and complete statement of the progress realized by England will make a deep impression upon the mind of every observing and thinking person abroad. At the annual general meeting of the club, held on the 26th of June, it was resolved that the club, to which the world is already indebted for the publication of excellent volumes, should take proper steps for publishing books and pamphlets suitable to the present circumstances, and for promoting lectures calculated to further the cause of free trade. For these measures the club deserves to be congratulated, for they are very auspicious, and they come at the most proper moment. It would be a dangerous illusion to suppose that, although the advantages of free trade are immense, the reconstruction of the treaties of commerce on a liberal basis throughout Europe cannot be accomplished without a hard struggle. The protectionist interest is still very strong, and they will use every effort to regain the ground they have lost. They understand that if they are beaten on the present occasion they are so forever. It would be a great point to them, even without wresting anything from the free traders, if they could succeed in stopping the free trade current, which went on in a masterly way on the Continent of Europe from 1860, mainly under the guidance of the late Government of France and of Napoleon III. personally. Now, the reasons we have on our side, and of which the free traders on the Continent will make the best use in their power, are the following ones: Besides the marvelous success of the experiment commenced in England thirty or forty years ago, we have the signal success of, at any rate, the beginning of the free trade policy in the Continental States, and especially in France. It may be said, without exaggeration, that this wholesome policy, followed since 1860, although restricted and timid as it must be in the outset, has added so much to the resources of France, that it has enabled her to bear the heavy burdens arising from the tremendous war of 1870, including the sum, amounting to more than £200,000,000 sterling, exacted from her by the victor. Owing to the wealth acquired and acquiring every day under the auspices of a free trade system still very far from perfect, France has the power of supplying a budget of above £100,000,000, besides £35,000,000 or £40,000,000 of local expenses. Another beneficial effect of the free trade system of France, even imperfect and incomplete as it is, may be seen in the fact that bank-notes in average to the amount of more than £100,000,000, nominally inconvertible, circulate freely in the country with no discount, a financial phenomenon which has no parallel in the history of any country. If, then, the tree of free trade has produced such fruits, even when, as is the case in France, some of its largest roots are wanting, and some of its finest branches cut off, what will it not produce when all its roots and branches are allowed to develop themselves freely and fully? The narrow escape Continental Europe had from a bloody contest at the end of last April has aroused on the Continent a feeling very favorable to the cause of free trade, because free trade is endowed with a great force, to oblige, in many cases, the genius of war to recede. On this point I beg to lay before you some reflections for which we are indebted to Richard Cobden, and which you may have heard from his lips more than once. It would be going beyond the mark to say that free trade may ever defeat warlike enterprise. The spirit of war, on account of the horrors and losses it inflicts on nations, is so great an evil that mankind, intelligent as it is, never ought to let itself be subdued and mastered by it. But we must not indulge in vain hope and certain illusion. Owing to the imperfection of our nature, in truth, it must be acknowledged that war is a vice by which mankind will be swayed more or less to the end of centuries. In consequence of this dreadful passion, the most civilized nations and the most humane statesmen are compelled to keep armies organized and preparations for war always in readiness. Richard Cobden had a most humane spirit, and he hated war as strongly as anybody on the earth; but, at the same time, he had cosmopolitan tendencies—that is, he believed the will of God to be that men be brothers to each other. At the same time he was a patriot, and he hated oppression and attempts of outrages to national dignity, from whatever quarter they might come. He thought that, unfortunately, war was in some cases unavoidable, as being for a peace-loving nation the only resource against foreign violence. Then, if war be from time to time unavoidable, so is the expense of standing armies and of warlike preparations. Still, if war cannot be abolished, certainly it may be restrained in the number of its explosions. In cases of emergency, when the danger is near, arbitration opens to wise and patriotic statesmen a fair way of adjusting the differences which may occur. One of the merits of the Cobden Club is its attachment to the principle of arbitration, although recognizing the difficulties which, in some cases, attend its application. The influence of free trade in the same direction is very great, and it is of a preventive character. Free trade disseminates the seeds of harmony and solidarity when national hatred may rule, and brutal selfishness may create the base desire to gain riches and power by plunder and arrogant domination over other nations. Free trade is the intimate friend and ally of peace. This belief is now widely diffused in Europe, and tends to the extension of the free trade policy. If the commercial treaties which were negotiated from year to year after the signature of the treaty of 1866 between England and France had been of more ancient date; if the commercial régime they have established had been in operation for twenty years instead of five or six on the average, when the war broke out between France and Germany in 1870, it is very likely that this awful war would have been averted. This opinion is held on the Continent by a number of enlightened persons, a circumstance which may give confidence in the success of the attempt to improve the treaties now verging on their expiration, and to frame new ones on more liberal terms. The free-traders on the Continent will spare no efforts in promoting this invaluable result, and they rejoice that the Cobden Club fully participate in their feeling, and heartily desire their success. If success crowns these mutual proceedings, it will be most gratifying to all assembled in this room, for the sake of the various nations to which they belong, and to the soul of Richard Cobden, who bequeathed you his plan and his hopes, and whose name has become the name of your body, it will be a great satisfaction in the calm and quiet abode to which it has been raised by the merciful hand of God. [Applause.] In conclusion, I ask you to drink to the prosperity of this club and to the memory of Richard Cobden. [Applause.]

MR. FORSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Forster, who was called upon to propose the toast of "The Health of the Foreign Guests," took exception to the term, seeing that among those guests were fellow-subjects from the colonies and gentlemen from the United States, whom no one could consider foreigners. Their was no doubt, as their Chairman had said, that a crisis in regard to free trade was quickly coming on. Treaties formed after the French treaty were coming to an end. Protectionists were making what all hoped would be their last struggle. As regarded free trade, he did not see grounds for any discouragement, free trade having survived with great success great difficulties and dangers. Take France—the French Treaty was greatly due to Cobden and Chevalier; but they both would have acknowledged that it was also greatly owing to that perception of truth and determination to realize it which was the characteristic of the late Emperor Napoleon. He had fallen, and in a manner which made his fall likely to increase the unpopularity of any cause which he had espoused, and following him came a statesman to whom France owed much, but who was as well known for his zeal against free trade as the Emperor was for it. Nevertheless, France had not gone back in spite of the power of M. Thiers. In the same way there has been a great difficulty in the very enormous sums which, owing to the late war, Continental nations had had to raise. That had also been the case in the United States. That gave the Protectionists a great chance. When they had to raise revenues it was so easy to get in a protectionist duty by calling it a tariff or revenue duty. I was prepared to meet critics with the statement that free trade had not gone back since the days of Cobden, and that the next struggle would be the last struggle against the real principles of free trade. [Cheers.] Referring to peace prospects, the right honorable gentleman said: Well, but Richard Cobden was not only the advocate of free trade, he was the apostle of peace. What shall we say about peace. Well, I think there has been so much fighting in Europe, and I am sure there has been so much fighting in America, that there is not likely to be more fighting at present. I believe too many people have suffered to wish to renew it. I do not know what it may be on the Continent, but I know that in the United States the apostles of peace are the soldiers of the late war. However that may be, all that we can do is not to boast over our comparative exemption, but to sympathize and feel for those nations and peoples. We have had to pass through the same difficulty. Look at France and her internal struggle at this moment. In order to understand the feelings of each party we must go back to our own civil war and to the times of Cromwell and James II. If we take the great struggle now going on in Germany between the civil and ecclesiastical power, it will not become me to give an opinion on it at such a meeting as this, nor would you desire to hear it. We can understand and sympathize with the feelings of each party, but we must not compare them with the England of the present age—we must compare them with the England of the time of Elizabeth, or of the time of the Popish plot. It is is a delicate subject when when we have gathered round our table members of so many different nationalities of Europe; but when we consider that these international feelings which result in these enormous armies, we must ourselves look back, to understand them, to the time when we had a frontier between ourselves and Scotland, while now, thank God, we had not a frontier in the world—no frontier from which there is any danger, for we have either the sea or in our wide-spread dependencies we have uncivilized and therefore weak neighbors in every important dependency, except in that one case where in Canada we have our friends in the United States, with whom we have no quarrel or probability of quarrel hereafter. [Cheers.] This being our position, let us not be induced to boast over it, but rather let us look with sympathy, and endeavor to put ourselves in the position of people on the Continent, and not to blame them overmuch. As a remedy for this sad state of things, the right honorable gentleman said he did not know that they could do more than to try and advise the good and great men in the nations of Europe to take counsel together and endeavor to preach to their countrymen the motto of the Cobden Club. He then proceeded to deprecate the importance of our own "rocks ahead," and so far from taking a gloomy view of the relations of capital and labor, declared the result of his own experience, that employers and employed had never been on better terms. In conclusion he said: There is one opportunity which we English-speaking nations could seize if we would, that would do good to ourselves, to the world, and to Europe, viz., if we would establish free trade—[cheers]—if we would get Sir George Bowen to go back and preach the success of free trade in the great Australian commonwealths which have risen up, and which we regard with such pride and joy. We have a leading member of another Australian community here; if he, too, could go back and persuade his friends to a similar policy, if we could persuade our American friends to do the same. [Hear, hear.] They may say it is against their interest, but we know better. [Hear.] We have tried all that, and we know that the interest of the consumer is the interest of the country. [Cheers.] All I can say is this: if we could in any way secure free trade among the English-speaking nations; if we could say that there should be no Custom-houses to bar intercourse before English-speaking nations, we should give such a lesson of peace and prosperity to the countries of Europe that I believe they would disband their standing armies and follow our example. We have been told that this is a dream, and such a dream as could only be dreamed after dinner. [Laughter.] But, remember, these dreams are not impossible in these days nor in a free country. Directly the sentiments of a country become convinced, what had appeared to be right is wrong, and foolish matters are set right immediately, and however unreasonable it may be to have such expectations as these, I expect them, and I think they will be the forerunners of a close alliance among the English-speaking races. I believe it is one of those dreams of the present which is a shadow of the future. [Cheers.] I beg to give the toast of "Our Guests from Over the Sea," and I will call on several distinguished gentlemen to respond. The toast was drunk with great warmth.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Van de Patte, ex-Minister of Colonies for Holland; Herr Kubeck, Deputy of the Council of Austria; General M'Dowell, United States; Mr. Nathan Appleton, another American gentleman; Mr. L. S. Leake, Speaker of the Assembly of Western Australia, who described his fiscal policy, which was dictated by the principle of leaving necessaries like bread untaxed, while assessing luxuries like beer, wine, and tobacco; and Dr. Julius Faucher, responded. Mr. Richard, M. P., proposed "The Health of the Chairman," who briefly responded, and in return gave "The Health of Mr. T. B. Potter," who also responded. Mr. Wilson was toastmaster.

THE LOBSTER.

Speaking of lobsters, a writer in the Boston *Transcript* says that the strange changes in the amount of yearly production have very much puzzled the lobster fishermen. In Plymouth Bay they used to find good-sized lobsters very plenty, but recently few can be found inside of the Gurnet, while the production outside upon the coast is very much diminished, both in size and numbers. One cause of this falling off has lately been found to be the raking of the rocky bottom for Irish moss, which is now carried on to a great extent up and down the coast. By this means the young lobsters are uncovered and often destroyed, as they need this refuge both for growth and safety.

BROAD HINT FROM A PREACHER.

The Boston *Traveller* makes public the following: "A celebrated divine from a sister city, who preached at one of the South End churches Sunday last, employed the following language to illustrate a certain point: 'How do we know that we exist, save by our thought, our consciousness,' &c., 'and how does the man in that pew know whether the one next to him is awake or asleep,' pointing in the direction of a drowsy mortal who was nodding at a furious rate in a pew not far from the front, while the occupants of the adjoining slips looked at one another and smiled appreciation. No friend was nigh to nudge the poor man into waking consciousness; so in blissful ignorance he nodded on till the end of the chapter."

INFANT MORTALITY.

THE INCREASED DEATH RATE.

THE CAUSES THEREOF—GREAT MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN OF GERMAN PARENTAGE—FACTS WORTHY OF ATTENTION—THE OVER-CROWDED TENEMENT DISTRICTS.

The increased mortality among infant children in this City is a matter which is attracting much attention. The death rate for the current month is unprecedentedly high, and, with few exceptions, exceeds that of any other period in the history of the City. The primary cause of this excessive mortality is attributed to the almost unbroken continuity of hot weather during the past five weeks, when the mean temperature averaged nearly 75°, a small fraction higher than the average of the corresponding period in the past five years. During the week which ended on the 17th instant, there were 934 deaths, of which number 648, or, nearly seventy per cent., were children under five years of age. Of this number 395 died of cholera infantum or diarrheal diseases. The greater portion of this mortality has occurred in the districts of the City which abound in tenement houses, in which families are packed away at the rate of nearly 200,000 persons to the square mile. In that portion of the City south of Fourteenth street to Catherine, and east of the Bowery, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, there is a population of at least 300,000 (the census of 1870 gave 283,445) in an extent of territory comprising only 942 acres. With this crowded population cooped in overcrowded and badly-ventilated tenement-houses, the death-rate must at all times be excessive. In a conversation which the writer had yesterday with Dr. Harris, the efficient Register of Vital Statistics, that gentleman said that the condition of the poor in this City is, in a great degree, a helpless one in respect to their ability to get away from their close and treeless quarters. The rich and the middle classes go to the parks and to the country at will with their children, and they enjoy the cool and pure atmosphere, and come home with ruddy cheeks and good appetites, while in the furnace-like region, known all over the world as the tenement district of New-York, infants perish as they would in the most crowded tropical city. Indeed, he said, there is no tropical city that has such unhealthy quarters as the tenement districts of New-York. While the temperature at Central Park is between 70° and 80° during these pleasant days, the thermometer records at least 100° in the streets of the tenement districts and in the court yards and halls of the "rookeries," and this temperature is scarcely less during the nights. The consequence is that the nervous system and the digestive organs of the young children break down, and they fall easy victims to diarrheal diseases. The little ones die absolutely of prostration and starvation. Their food is bad, the milk which they drink, whether watered or not, is utterly unfit for their nourishment long before it is presented to their lips. The Board of Health has done what it could to secure pure milk and good marketable products, but they cannot do what all the philanthropists in the City have failed to do, namely, to improve their habitations, so that the children can be reared in the City.

Dr. Harris said that there may be causes connected with our sewerage and water fronts, which are not yet fully revealed, which may be contributing very actively to atmospheric impurity, sufficient at least to provide an effect on infant life. It is, he said, a noticeable fact that tenement houses near the water front have the largest mortality in the City. The manner in which the sewers empty into slips at our water-side is, he said, anything but what it should be. The sewers should be carried out to the tidal flood, as projected in the docks improvement. Any person who walks from Canal street to the foot of West Forty-seventh street, or from Christopher street to West Twenty-sixth street, will find the atmosphere reeking with abominable odors. These sources of impurities are, Dr. Harris said, beyond the control of the Board of Health. The great problem of sanitary improvement will not, he said, be solved until the dispersement of the tenement region takes place. This, he said, is certain of being carried out; it is only a question of time. Rapid and cheap transit will solve the problem, and millions of lives will be saved thereby. With rapid and cheap transit, thousands who now reside in tenement quarters will betake themselves to the upper portions of the City, to Westchester County, and to such other places within a convenient distance as can be easily reached. With the dispersement of the tenement population, the over-crowding must necessarily cease, and as a consequence the mortality will be greatly diminished.

Another feature bearing largely on the excessive infant mortality is the fact that notwithstanding the vitiated atmosphere of tenement dwellings, many lives could be saved if the little ones received proper attention. Hundreds die without any effort being made to save them. Medical aid is not invoked, the infants receive little or no attention, the mothers taken up with the duties of a large household, and in many cases unable to provide suitable nourishment either for themselves or for their infants, frequently leave the care of their sick infants either to strangers or to one of the grown children. The result is that the little ones are neglected, and when attacked soon succumb to disease. Where children are properly cared for, such as in the infant asylums, the rate of mortality is very low.

A remarkable feature in connection with this excessive infantile mortality is the fact that a large preponderance of the deaths appears among the children of German parents. Of 648 children who died during the week which ended on the 17th inst., nearly forty per cent. were children of Germans, twenty-eight per cent. Irish, ten per cent. other nationalities, and twenty-two per cent the offspring of natives. The Germans form only about twenty per cent. of the population, so that, in proportion to their numbers, the mortality is very high. Although the Irish-born exceed the German element in our City, it is believed that the married Germans are as numerous as the married Irish. The former, as a rule, get married at a very early age, while the Irish servant girls and Irishmen who arrive here unmarried do not enter the marriage state in such numbers and at so early an age as the Germans. The Germans, too, have larger families, and their wives are not, taken as a class, of such robust constitution as the Irish mothers. The difference in the rate of mortality between these two classes is certainly remarkable. Taking the children in both classes as equal in numbers, there must be some latent cause for the excessive mortality among the Germans.

The mortality among the children of native parents is low considering their proportion to the entire population; but this low mortality arises from the fact that the death-rate among the children of the wealthy classes, the great majority of whom are Americans, is very small indeed. Where the infant population is well cared for, where there is good and wholesome food and a sufficiency of it, where the houses are well ventilated, and where defective drainage does not exist, there the mortality will be found below the average.

Dr. Harris says that although the mortality is high there is no reason for alarm. Many European cities are, he says, in a worse condition. Berlin, Munich, Florence, Rome, Leghorn, The Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam show a mortality higher than ours, while in England and Scotland the cities of Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh have during the past month a death-rate greater than that of New-York. Montreal is in a worse condition, due to its over-crowded tenement quarters, which are inferior to those of our own City. Dr. Harris desires to be understood that the Board of Health are alive to the urgency of the occasion, and that everything in their power is being done to diminish the death-rate of the City.

A MOTHER'S SAD AFFLICTION.

A Des Moines, Iowa, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: "A remarkable incident occurred near Viroqua, a few days ago, in a family whose name my informant could not remember. There were three little children, the oldest being five years, two of whom went to the barn to find hens' nests. They found one, and crawled to it, and one of them thrust his hand forward to get the eggs, when he quickly withdrew it, saying the old hen had bitten him. The other said he wasn't afraid, and thrust his hand forward, when he, too, was bitten. Both then screamed, which quickly brought their mother to the spot, when it was discovered that they had been struck by a rattlesnake coiled in the nest. The mother seized the little boys in her arms and hastened to the house, where a new horror met her gaze. In her haste to secure the boys at the barn she had set down a boiler of hot water, into which the babe had fallen. In thirty minutes all her children were dead."

LAW REPORTS.

A FORCIBLE POSSESSION SUIT.

A CONTEST BETWEEN A WIDOW AND A LAWYER.

A case presenting some peculiar features, and of considerable interest to parties owning and occupying real estate, was tried before Justice Ackert, in the Seventh District (Civil) Court, on Friday. It appeared from the papers and testimony in the case that Mrs. Sarah Brown, a widow, owned the house No. 67 Monroe street, under a lease from the executors of the Remsen estate, which lease, by its terms, expired May 1, 1875. By the terms of the lease it was provided that in case a renewal was not granted, the owner of the lot on which the house stood, and the owner of the house, should appoint arbitrators to appraise the value of the house; the lease also provided that the owner of the house, Mrs. Sarah Brown, should retain possession until the amount of the appraised value was paid by the owner of the lot. Mr. Daniel R. Lyddy purchased the lot from the executor of the Remsen estate in April last, elected not to grant a renewal, and then commenced dispossessing proceedings before Hon. A. T. Ackert, Justice of the Seventh District Court, returnable at 9 o'clock on the 10th day of July. The defendant, Mrs. Brown, with her counsel, did not arrive in the court-room until 9:10 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Mr. Lyddy had obtained his warrant of dispossession from the Justice; the warrant being granted upon the ground that she was holding over. Mrs. Brown's counsel, however, reached the court-house before Mr. Lyddy had left the building, and asked the latter to return to the court-room for the purpose of trying the matter upon its merits, but this Mr. Lyddy refused to do. Mr. McNamara, Mrs. Brown's counsel, then examined the original records on file, and found that the original summons had not been signed by the Justice of the court, and he (counsel) obtained upon affidavit, a writ of certiorari taking the proceedings in the case before the Supreme Court at General Term, for review in October next. Mrs. Brown returned to her premises, (having been ejected by the Marshal under the warrant obtained by Mr. Lyddy,) and unlocked and entered the house by the keys that she had taken with her at the time of her expulsion. A Mr. Cronin, at that time, had been placed by Mr. Lyddy in the premises as a tenant at will, for a compensation to be agreed upon in the future. Mr. Cronin, hearing of Mrs. Brown's return to her home several days thereafter, came to the house and demanded admission, which was refused by Mrs. Brown. He thereupon, commenced the present proceedings against her to dispossess her, on the ground of forcible entry and detainer. On the trial yesterday, Mr. W. F. McNamara and George W. Lord appeared as counsel for Mrs. Brown, and before the trial commenced, on an affidavit, moved to discontinue the proceedings before Justice Ackert, on the ground that he was a necessary and material witness for the respondent, Mrs. Brown, to prove he did not sign the original summons in the former dispossessing proceeding. Judge Ackert denied the motion, stating he would not impeach himself, and defendant's counsel took exception. Mr. Lyddy, who appeared both as counsel and as witness, produced the warrant in the dispossessing proceedings to show that he was entitled to possession; the defendant's counsel objected, upon the ground that the warrant itself was of no effect without the papers on which the warrant was issued. The court overruled the objection and admitted the paper. Mr. Lyddy then testified that he had bought the premises from the executors of the Remsen estate, and claimed that the judgment he had obtained was conclusive as to his right of possession. On cross-examination he was asked if he did not search the title to the lot in question, and if he did not know from Mrs. Brown's lease in the Register's office that she was entitled to possession until he paid her the value of the house; also, if in his affidavit, made in the former summary proceeding in that court, he did not willfully conceal from the court the covenants of that lease. The Judge excluded the question. Another witness testified to the making of the demand upon Mrs. Brown. The defendant, then being sworn, testified that she had been in possession of the premises for twelve years under an assignment of lease from the Remsen estate; that she had re-entered the premises peaceably, with the keys belonging thereto, and had retained possession peaceably, and that the amount of the appraised value had never been paid to her. Her counsel offered in evidence the assignment of the lease from the Remsen estate to show that she was entitled to possession, which the Justice excluded; the writ of certiorari was also offered and excluded; Mrs. Brown's counsel also offered to prove that the warrant in the former summary proceeding was obtained by default, and that Mrs. Brown had no opportunity to defend, and also offered to prove that the original summons in the summary proceedings had not been signed by the Justice until five days after Mrs. Brown was dispossessed, and the court never acquired jurisdiction. This evidence was excluded. The court said that the signature of the Justice was on the back of the original summons. Counsel objected to the Judge making such statements to the jury, because they could not cross-examine him. The defendant's counsel asked the court to charge (1.) That Mrs. Brown had a right to regain the possession of the property provided she could do so in an orderly and peaceable manner without tumult or a breach of the peace. (2.) That although her re-entry was by stealth, yet it was peaceable, and she had a right to retain possession. (3.) That if the jury find that she merely committed a trespass, and was not guilty of force, or violence, or terror, their verdict should be in her favor. (4.) That in order to constitute a forcible detainer it must be shown that the defendant used or threatened to use violence, and that she kept in her house an unusual number of people or unusual weapons. (5.) That the act of keeping the door locked and refusing admittance does not amount to a forcible detainer in law. (6.) That the evidence did not show that the complainant [Cronin] was a tenant at will under Lyddy, and also to submit to the jury whether Lyddy did not commit a trespass by dispossessing the defendant in the manner he did. All these requests were refused and exceptions taken. The court then charged the jury substantially that Mrs. Brown going in there had a tendency to produce a breach of the peace, and was illegal. Exception was taken by defendant's counsel to the Judge's charge as not good law.

The jury, after being locked up until 7 o'clock in the evening, failed to agree and were discharged.

The Judge adjourned the further trial until Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Twenty third street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.—Opinion.

Frouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.—Motion denied. See opinion.

By Judge Westbrook.

Butler vs. Smith.—That which a party may know by looking at public records which he is presumed always to have knowledge of, cannot be denied by an averment of want of knowledge or information, especially when for a long time he has settled upon the truth of the matters alleged. The denial of the first cause of action is "sham," and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. The second cause of action when the question is the value of the use of the premises, is perhaps so denied as to make this remedy doubtful. Motion for judgment is denied as to this. As each party succeeds, no costs are imposed.

Phœnix Park Coal Company vs. Schroepper.—The affidavits upon which the order of arrest was obtained do not show that the debt was contracted "by fraud." They show a probable fraudulent disposition of property, but not a contraction of the debt by means of a fraud. It is only when the fraud is the instrument (so to speak) which induces the sale and the contraction of the debt, that the exemption in the Bankrupt act applies. The discharge in bankruptcy wipes out the judgment, and the motion is granted.

Hoberg vs. Hoberg.—Referee's report and order entered confirming report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Sparks vs. Clark.—Examination of the judgment debtor is adjourned to Aug. 6, 1875, at 11 A. M. The several objections made by counsel of the debtor are overruled, as, by an order produced, it seems that the vacation of judgment is set aside. The adjournment is made to enable the party to move in King's County for any corrections of the order he may be advised.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.—Hall vs. Lehman et al. (No. 1.) Same vs. Same (No. 2.) Kimball vs. Lehman.

Orders granted.—Ross vs. Benner et al., Bush vs. Benner et al.; Clark vs. Benner et al.

By Judge Curtis.

Wallack vs. Powell et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Moses E. Crasto vs. William H. Fry.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Matthew Galen vs. Leonard Schmidt.—The application should be denied as the papers upon which the same is based are insufficient. The proof required by the third subdivision of paragraph ten of the Lien act of 1863, should be furnished or else the owner should himself institute a proceeding under paragraph four of said act.

In the matter of Casper Florschutz.—The application is denied.

PASSING A FORGED CHECK.

Yesterday noon a boy whose name is not given by the Police, entered the East River National Bank, in Broadway, corner Great Jones street, and presented a check for $350, purporting to be signed by H. Plonsky, No. 748 Broadway. A slight examination showed the check to be a forgery, and the boy having been arrested was taken before Superintendent Walling, who speedily became convinced that he was not aware of the character of the check, and was merely a tool used by the real criminals. He was therefore discharged. Detectives were detailed to "work up" the case.

THE LEAD-PIPE ASSAULT.

Nearly a year since, Thomas Lanahan was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of an assault with a piece of lead pipe on James Galpin, in the night time, on Fifth avenue. The assault was committed near a building in process of completion, and from it the piece of pipe was supposed to have been taken. An appeal was taken to Supreme Court, General Term, on behalf of the prisoner, and there the judgment was reversed on the ground of error in the charge to the jury by Judge Sutherland. From this an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the decision of the General Term affirmed. This took place nearly six months since, but no second trial has been had. Yesterday the prisoner was brought before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and an application made to reduce his bail. Owing to the long delay in giving the prisoner a new trial the Judge fixed bail at $1,000.

COURT NOTES.

Manuel Cortez, the Spaniard charged before Commissioner Shields with having peddled unstamped cigars, was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Henry Hertz, of No. 32 Beekman place, was held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Justic Kilbreth, on a charge of defrauding Mrs. Sarah Jacobs of $25 by means of false pretenses.

A baker named Mark Newhouse, doing business at No. 977 Second avenue, was held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Mary Marquarut, of No. 412 East Fiftieth street.

August Fable, of No. 353 East Third street, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged by Officer O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, with having assaulted Martin J. O'Brien on Saturday last. He was held to answer.

John Carmichael, of the firm of Clark & Carmichael, indicted for perjury, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge Donohue in the sum of $2,000. Timothy B. McEvoy, of No. 376 Grand street, furnished the necessary security at the District Attorney's office.

In the case of Guiseppe Franzi, charged with the murder of Giovani Morelli, in a tenement-house quarrel in the Five Points, about two weeks since, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was made returnable to-day.

Anna J. Ihl, charged with malpractice, who has been imprisoned more than four months without a trial, was yesterday admitted to bail before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the sum of $2,500. Jacob Nicke, of No. 411 East Eighty-fourth street, became her surety.

The will of William Bruce, a millionaire, resident of this City, who recently died in England, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The testator leaves $10,000 to Rev. Dr. Ansel Doane Eddy, of Lansingburg, N. Y., four legacies of $5,000 each to friends, and the rest of his estate to his brother John, who, with Messrs. John Q. Jones and Richard Irvin, are made executors of the will.

A decision of some importance to creditors of bankrupts in reference to costs incurred by a bankrupt estate for a United States Marshal's service was given yesterday by Judge Blatchford. He holds that the allowance given by the new General Order No. 30 to a Marshal, is for his personal and necessary services and attention in taking care of a bankrupt's property, and does not cover personal attention by a Deputy Marshal, and says that if a Marshal were to be allowed for personal services rendered by a Deputy, a loop-hole would be opened for extravagant costs.

James Maher and James McGrath, the manufacturers of counterfeit American dollar and half-dollar pieces, and Michael Tague and Michael Boyle, charged with passing the same, were arraigned before Commissioner Shields, in the new Post Office building, yesterday, being the first criminal case entertained by the Federal Courts in the new building. Maher, who seems to dread an examination, asked, as on the last occasion, on behalf of himself and the others for an adjournment on the ground that they were not ready, and the case was set down peremptorily for 1 o'clock on Wednesday next.

WHEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The prospects of the wheat crop in portions of Pennsylvania are somewhat discouragingly set forth by the Lancaster *Examiner*, of Thursday, July 29. It says: "In some of the richest agricultural counties, such as Lancaster and Chester, the crop is unusually light, and in the western and northern counties many of the fields are considered not worth cutting. The extremely cold weather and the scarcity of snow last Winter are responsible for the small yields. In the Cumberland, Lebanon, and Juniata Valleys, where the deep snow covered the ground uninterruptedly for several months, the crop is heavy and considerably in excess of the average, and in the eastern, central and southern counties it is generally large and excellent. In Dauphin and surrounding counties, with one or two exceptions, the wheat crop has not been better for several years. Oats are now being harvested. The crop is uniformly good and will be the heaviest for five years, almost doubling that of last year. Corn, although backward in many places because of the Spring drought, promises more than an average yield. The drought has generally rendered the hay crop very short, especially clover. The potato crop will be immense, notwithstanding the ravages of the Colorado bug."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 9-16. United States Bonds, 1867, 108¾; Erie Railway Shares, 13¼; do. Preferred, 26.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅜.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 17½c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 11-16. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, 107¾; new 5s, 104⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is hardening; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 74,000 bales, including 12,000 bales for export and 9,000 bales for speculation; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 3,000 bales. The stock in port is 1,013,000 bales, of which 584,000 bales are American. The imports of the week have been 44,000 bales, including 26,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 404,000 bales, of which 29,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive is easier. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 44,000 quarters, including 28,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Arrivals steadier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d. Produce—Tallow, 41s. ℘ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm, except for Corn, which is dull. Corn—33s. 9d.@34s. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—10s. 5d.@10s. 8d. for average California White, 10s. 8d.@11s. 2d. for Club do., and 9s. 6d.@10s. 4d. for Red Western Spring.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¼d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@23s. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 30—Afternoon.—Petroleum—24f. for fine pale American.

LONDON, July 30—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Pale Resin declining; quoted at 12s.@16s. ℘ cwt Linseed Cake, £10 15s. ℘ ton. Sperm Oil declining; quoted at 92s. ℘ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 51s. @51s. 3d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 30.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm at $6 75@$7 50. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 41; Amber Michigan, $1 38; seller August, $1 38; seller September, $1 37½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 38; seller September, $1 37½; Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 36½. Corn dull, lower, and unsettled; High Mixed, 75¼c.; Low Mixed, 75c.; damaged, 66½c. Oats dull, lower, and unsettled; No. 2, 57c.; seller August, 44c.; seller September, 41¼c.; Michigan, seller August, 44c.@44½c.; seller September, 41½c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 473 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 457 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

BOSTON, July 30.—Flour—Dull tone to market and sales quite limited; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; common Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 25; White Wheat Illinois, $6 75@$8; White Wheat St. Louis, $6 75@$8 50; Southern Flour quiet at $5 75@$8 50 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 25@$8. Corn quiet at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 67c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30 ℘ ton. Receipts—Flour, 1,793 bbls.; Corn, 19,250 bushels; Wheat, 28,800 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20¾; seller August, $1 20¾; seller September, $1 19. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 69c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 50c.; seller August, 39c.; seller September, 38c.@38½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 03. Mess Pork, $20 50, cash. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@13¾c. Freights easier; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 186,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 94,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; extra White Michigan, $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales of Western Mixed at 84c. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted, $33 for Unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—Lumber, 1,099,000 feet. Canal Shipments—7,200 bushels Rye, 824,700 feet Lumber.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—Flour firmer, though not quotably higher; Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced ½c., closing easy; Extra, $1 38¼; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38½; No. 1 Amber, $1 32 bid, $1 33 asked. Corn steady and firm; No. 1 Mixed, 74½c. Oats steady and firm; White Western Michigan, 60c.; No. 1, 57c. Receipts—800 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 800 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Oats. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Corn scarce and in moderate request; Western held at 87c.; for No. 2 Chicago and State in lots, 86c. Oats quiet at yesterday's prices, with small sales. Malt steady.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—Printing Cloths unchanged; prices firm; business light.

For other Telegraph Markets see Sixth Page.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.c. 95⅝
1800 Western Union.. 84
500 do. 83⅞
2000 do. 83¾
900 do. 83⅝
1000 do. 83½
800 do. 83⅝
2000 do. 83¾
300 do. 83⅞
300 do. 84
100 do.c. 83⅞
700 do. 83⅞
500 do. 84
200 do. 84⅜
800 do. 84¼
300 do. 84⅜
200 do.c. 84⅜
500 do.b3. 84½
400 do. 84⅜
1200 do. 84¼
1000 do.c. 84¼
3700 do. 83⅞
500 do.c. 84
600 do. 84⅛
600 do.c. 84
1600 do. 84
1000 do. 84⅛
200 do. 84¼
100 do.c. 84¼
1300 do. 84⅛
400 do. 84
1000 do. 83⅞
1000 do. 83¾
200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 48½
8 do. 49
100 Panama. 132
100 Pacific Mail. 38½
600 do. 38⅝
700 do. 38¾
900 do. 38⅞
1800 do. 39
200 do. 39⅛
300 do. 39¼
100 do. 39⅛
25 Union Pacific. 73⅝
100 do. 73⅛
200 Rock Island. 105¼
500 Lake Shore. 61¼
200 do. 61⅛
600 do. 61¼
200 do. 61⅜
1000 do. 61½
200 do. 61⅝
1300 do. 61¾
1300 do. 61⅝
1500 do. 61½
200 do.c. 61½
100 do.s3. 61⅜
200 do. 61½
100 do. 61⅝
1400 do.b3. 61¾
100 do.s3. 61¾
1500 do. 61⅞
200 do.c. 61⅞
2100 do. 62
100 do.c. 61⅞
700 Ohio & Miss. 21⅝
500 do. 21½
600 do. 21⅝
200 do.c. 21⅝
100 do.c. 21¾
500 do. 21⅝
300 St. Paul Pref. 59½
100 North-western. 40⅝
500 do. 40¾
400 do. 40⅞
100 do.c. 40⅞
1000 do. 41
200 do. 41⅛
100 do. 41¼
600 do. 41⅜
100 do.c. 41⅜
3600 do. 41½
500 do. 41⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 54⅞
100 do. 55
100 Erie Railway. 14¾
100 do. 14⅞
600 do. 15
200 St. Paul. 36½
300 do. 36⅜
500 do. 36⅛
100 do. 36¼
200 do. 36⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.12.120¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20R.'65.118⅛
5,000 do. 118¼
1,0000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 118½
4,500 do.12.118⅝
$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.120⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68.120
2,000 do.12.120¼
5,000 do.b.c.120
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.12.116¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 122⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Ga. 7s, G. B... 99
1,000 B'klyn 6s,W.L.102¼
10,000 Tenn.6s,O.b.c. 50⅛
8,000 do. 50
10,000 B.,H. & E. 1st. 25
10,000 do.b3. 25
1,000 C.& O.1st. C. on. 40
1,000 N. J. Cen.1st,N.112⅞
23,000 M. & St. P.1st, La Cr. Div. 94
11,000 C. & N. W. C., Coup. G. B. 85½
2,000 do. 85¾
37,000 do. 86
8,000 H. & St. J. 8s,C. 85
1,000 Erie 3d. 99
3,000 Ced. F. & M.1st. 81
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.100⅞
6,000 do.101
7,000 Un. Pac.1st.101
10,000 U. P. 7s; L. G. 99⅞
8,000 Un. Pac. S.F. 95⅝
2,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C., b.c.111
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 95¼
1,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 96
1,000 Mor. & Es. C. B.102
7,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div..b. c. 85
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 50¾
4,000 do. 50⅞
1,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st.106½
1,000 A. & T.H. 2d Pf. 92½
200 Manhattan Bk. 155
17 Bank State N. Y.114
20 Bank of Republic. 94⅞
400 Western Un.b. c. 83⅞
900 do. 84
700 do. 84⅛
1100 do. 84
700 do. 83⅞
100 do.c. 83¾
1750 do. 84
12 do. 83⅞
300 do. 84⅛
1500 do. 84¼
200 do. 84⅜
200 do. 84⅛
300 do. 84
500 do. 84
300 do. 83¾
200 do.c. 83⅝
300 do.s15. 83½
300 do. 83⅝
2400 do. 83½
500 do. 83¾
300 Mar. L. & M., Ass. Pd.b. c. 13¼
100 do. 12¾
100 Quick. M. Co.b. c. 15
200 Quicksilver Pf. 21
1400 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 41⅞
1300 do. 41½
200 do. 41⅝
50 do. 41¾
100 do.s3. 41½
100 do.b3. 41½
100 do. 41¾
1000 do. 41⅝
100 do. 41½
100 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c. 54⅞
100 N. J. Cen.b. c.s3.110½
10 do. 110⅝
25 do. 110¼
200 Illinois Cen.b. c. 98
1300 Un. Pac.b. c. 73½
100 Pac. Mail.b. c. 39¼
600 do. 39⅜
300 do. 39½
800 do. 39⅝
600 do. 39¾
300 do. 39⅝
100 do. 39½
700 do. 39⅜
1300 do. 39½
800 do. 39⅝
400 do. 39¾
:00 do.b3. 39⅞
600 do. 39⅞
400 do.b3. 40
1400 do. 39⅞
2700 do. 39¾
100 do.s4. 39¾
500 do. 39⅝
100 do.s15. 39⅝
200 do. 39⅝
100 do. 39¾
700 do. 39⅞
1500 do.b3. 40
600 do. 40
111 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.104¾
420 do. 104½
200 do.c.104¼
300 do. 104¼
100 Erie.b. c. 14⅞
121 Mich. Cen. 64
400 La. Sh. & M.S.b. c. 61⅞
2500 do. 62
1000 do. 62⅛
1900 do. 62¼
100 do.c. 62¼
800 do.s3. 62⅜
900 do. 62⅜
500 do.s3. 62¼
700 do. 62⅛
1400 do. 62¼
100 do.c. 62⅛
400 do. 62¼
2600 do. 62⅜
800 do.s3. 62¼
100 do.b3. 62⅛
1:00 do. 62
200 do.c. 62
100 do. 62⅛
900 do.s3. 62
100 Panama.b. c.133
300 Chi. & R. I.b. c.105¼
100 do.b60.105⅜
200 do. 105⅜
20 do. 105⅝
100 do.s3.105⅜
850 Chi., M.&St.P.b. c. 36½
100 do. 36⅝
100 do. 36½
200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c 59½
100 do. 59¼
100 do. 59⅛
100 do. 59¼
100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 6¼
100 do.s3. 6⅛
15 Chi. & Alt. Pf. 109
30 Del., Lack. &W. 119¾
100 Pac. of Mo.b. c.s3. 48½
50 do. 48⅝
50 P.Ft.W.&C.G.b. c. 98¼
55 Morris & Essex. 102
10 do.b. c.102¼
400 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 22¼
200 do. 22⅛
300 do. 22

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867. 120½
10,000 Regis. 5s,'81.114¾
6,000 do. 115
8,000 N. J. C.1st,C.104⅞
20,000 do. 105
100 Pacific Mail. 39⅞
300 do.s3. 39¾
500 do. 39¾
200 Western Un..b3. 84
200 do. 83⅞
300 do. 83¾
500 do.s3. 83¾
700 do. 83⅝
800 do. 83⅝
100 do.c. 83¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104⅛
100 Erie Railway. 14⅞
100 Lake Shore. 62⅛
500 do.s3. 62
500 do. 61¾
100 do.s3. 61⅞
200 do. 61⅞
100 do. 61¾
500 do.s3. 61¾
100 do. 61¾
13 Union Pacific. 73⅞
1000 North-western. 41⅝
100 do.c. 41½
200 do. 41½
100 North-west. Pref. 54⅞
100 do. 55
300 Pacific R. of Mo. 48¾
100 do. 48½
200 do. 49

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, Reg., 1881.b. c.120
$9,500 U.S.5-20 C.'67.120⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Chic. & N.W.C. Coup.G.bs.b. c. 86½
1,000 Tol.& Wab.2d. 55
7 Fourth Nat.Bank.101½
80 Spring M. Coal. 65
100 do.b. c. 66
37 Mar. L & M. Pref., Ass. paid.b. c. 12¾
100 At.& Pac.Tel.b. c. 20¾
200 Western Un..b. c. 83⅞
300 do. 83¾
100 do. 83⅝
100 do. 83¾
1200 do. 83⅞
300 do. 84
1000 do. 84¼
900 do. 84⅜
100 do.c. 84⅜
300 do. 84¼
1100 do. 84
200 do. 84⅛
100 do.b3. 84¼
2300 Pacific Mail.b. c. 40
2200 do. 39⅞
1900 do. 40
900 do. 40⅛
100 do.s10. 40
500 do.b3. 40⅛
1600 do. 40¼
600 do. 40⅜
700 do. 40½
400 do. 40⅝
800 do. 40¾
1800 do. 40⅞
600 do. 40¾
100 United States Ex. 43½
100 do.b. c. 44
60 Adams Ex.b. c.100
125 N.Y.C.&H.R..b. c.104
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 14⅞
700 do.b3. 15
100 do. 15
200 Harlem.b. c.134½
200 Illinois Cen.b. c. 98
500 L. S. & M.So..b. c. 62
100 do.s3. 61⅞
2650 do. 62
300 do. 62⅛
300 do. 62¼
400 do. 62⅛
1300 do. 62
300 do. 62⅛
100 C.,C.,C.& Ind.b. c. 44
200 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 41½
200 do. 41⅝
700 do. 41¾
200 C.& N.W.Pref.b. c. 55
100 do. 55¼
150 N. J. Central.b. c.110½
55 do. 110¾
100 Chic.&R.I.b. c.b3.105¼
300 do.b3.105½
400 do. 105½
400 C., M.& St. P..b. c. 36⅝
100 do.s3. 36½
200 Tol., W.& W..b. c. 5⅞
125 T., W.& W.Pf.b. c. 6¼
14 Del., Lack.&West.120
10 Chic. & Alt. Pref.109
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 21⅞
100 do. 22
300 do.b3. 22
100 do. 21⅞
300 At.&Pac.Pref.b. c. 14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Mich. So. 8. F.108
5,000 N.J.Cen.1st,C.105
60,000 North-west. C. Coup. G. bds.. 86⅜
10,000 N. Y C. 6s,'83.102¼
200 Mar. L. & M.,A. P. 13
200 Western Union... 84¼
10 do. 84
400 do. 84⅛
100 do. 84¼
200 do.s3. 84⅛
300 do. 84
100 do.u. r. 84⅛
100 do. 84
200 do. 84⅛
800 do. 84
500 do. 83⅞
100 do.u. r. 83¾
700 do. 83¾
100 Quicksilver. 15
1500 Erie Railway. 15
200 Ohio & Miss. 21¾
700 do. 21⅝
300 do. 21¾
300 Lake Shore. 62⅛
300 do. 62¼
100 do.c. 62¼
100 do.s3. 62¼
200 do.b3. 62¼
100 do.s3. 62⅛
200 do. 62⅜
100 do. 62
100 do.b3. 62
100 do.s3. 62
200 do.b3. 62⅛
500 do. 62⅛
400 Pacific Mail. 40⅝
1500 do. 40¾
400 do. 40⅞
200 do.s3. 40¾
200 do. 40¾
200 do.b3. 40¾
200 do. 40⅝
1200 do. 40½
300 do. 40⅝
400 do. 40⅝
200 do. 40½
300 do. 40⅜
10 do. 40⅛
200 do. 40½
100 do.b3. 40½
300 do. 40⅜
1000 do. 40¼
100 do. 40⅜
100 do.b3. 40⅜
500 do. 40⅜
100 do. 40½
100 do. 40⅝
100 North-west.b3. 41⅞
20 do. 42¼
400 do. 41⅞
1800 do. 42
100 do. 42⅛
500 do. 42¼
600 do. 42⅜
400 do.b3. 42¼
200 do. 42⅜
100 North-west. Pf. 55⅝
200 do. 55¾
100 do. 55⅞
100 do. 55¾
200 St. Paul. 36⅝
100 do.b3. 36⅝

FRIDAY, July 30—P. M.

There was considerable activity and excitement at the Stock Exchange to-day, and a tone of great strength pervaded the market. Up to about 12:30 P. M. prices advanced from ½ to 1½ ℘ cent. A reaction of ¼@¾ ℘ cent. followed; but the market became firm at the second call, and thenceforward to the close the improvement was steady and well maintained. In regard to the reported lease of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph lines to the Western Union Company, no information of a definite character was obtained to-day. Some of the Directors of the Western Union Company, while admitting that negotiations looking toward a consolidation of the two corporations have been in progress for some time, deny that any definite conclusion has been reached, and hint that it is not at all impossible that the whole project may miscarry. On the other hand, the impression prevails in quarters generally well informed that the consolidation has been actually effected, and only awaits the settlement of details for its ratification. This latter view is very likely the correct one; but at the same time, all statements purporting to give the details of the arrangement, if it has really been effected, are at least premature. Western Union stock vibrated frequently between 83½ and 84½, closing at 83¾, against 83⅝ yesterday. Pacific Mail advanced from 38½ to 40, fell back to 39¾, rose to 40⅞, and closed at 40⅝. We learn by cable from Australia that Parliament there has ratified the contract by which the Pacific Mail Company receives $500,000 per annum for eight years for mail service between the United States and that colony. This announcement imparted strength to the stock and the transactions, particularly in the late dealings, were characterized by much animation. Lake Shore advanced from 61⅛ to 62⅜, North-western rising to 42¼, Preferred to 55⅞, St. Paul to 36¾, and Preferred to 59½. The traffic returns of the two last-named companies are reported to be exceedingly favorable, showing a large increase over last year. Union Pacific was quiet but firm at 73⅛@73½. Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash were quiet, and the last named a fraction lower. The high-priced stocks were generally higher on increased business. New-York Central advanced to 104¾ and closed at 104. Harlem rose to 134½. Rock Island to 105½, New-Jersey Central to 110½, and Panama to 133. An incident of the market to-day was the suspension of two small brokers on the bear side.

The money market was without essential change, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 1½@2 ℘ cent., prime mercantile paper meeting with ready sale at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent. for choice names.

The foreign advices were not especially important, except so far as a buoyant tone of the London market for securities was concerned, Consols being strong and advancing to 94⅝@94¾, and United States bonds ¼ to ½ ℘ cent. higher. Old 1865s closed at 107⅝@107⅞, 1867s at 108⅝@108⅞, 10-40s at 106½, and new 5s at 104½@104¾. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher, the leading bankers having advanced their rates at an early hour to $4 87½ and $4 90½. The selling rates were $4 87 and $4 90. There were no borrowed bills offering, and this fact, in connection with the more favorable outlook in regard to crops in Europe, had a tendency to strengthen the market. The advance in sterling produced a firmer feeling in gold for a time, and the price advanced from 112⅝ to 113⅛; but the advance in securities at London and the probability of small exports of specie by to-morrow's steamers operated against the advance on the premium, and, at the close, sales were made at 112⅝. Cash gold was in fair demand for use, and loans were made at 1@2 ℘ cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem. At the close balances loaned free of interest.

Government bonds were firm, in sympathy with the advance at London. Sixes of 1881 sold at 120½, new 1865s at 118½@118⅝, 1867s at 120⅛@120⅜, new 5s at 116¼, and currency 6s at 122⅛. Railroad bonds were strong, and the inquiry for some of the Western issues was even more marked than yesterday. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced from 85½ to 86½ on large transactions. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, rose to 94¼@94⅜, an advance of 2¼ ℘ cent., and the other issues were firm. Union and Central Pacifics were taken at full prices. State bonds were dull. Tennessees declined to 50, and Georgia gold 7s to 99.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $2,118,365, against $3,304,505 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $2,309,919 in 1873; and the amount marketed this week $2,357,549, against $2,729,169 in 1874, and $2,112,904 in 1873. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 this year are $62,983,156, against $65,919,122 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $72,638,272 in 1873; and the total amount marketed this year $62,393,937, against $66,103,780 in 1874, and $73,476,791 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1875.

Gold receipts	$251,524 13
Gold payments	1,155,250 09
Gold balance	35,419,387 84
Currency receipts	1,821,075 26
Currency payments	628,739 61
Currency balance	58,807,915 68
Customs	250,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 30.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅛	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅛	120¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 87
New-York Central	103⅞	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105½
Pacific Mail	38¾	40⅝
St. Paul Common	36¼	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	59⅜	59¼
Western Union	83⅝	83¾
Union Pacific	73¼	73½
Lake Shore	61⅛	62⅛
Wabash and Toledo	6⅛	5⅞
North-western Common	40¾	42¼
North-western Preferred	54⅜	55½
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅜	119¾
New-Jersey Central	110	110½
Panama	132	133
Erie	14⅝	15
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	21¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4⅝
Harlem	134	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¾	104	1,136
Harlem	134½	134½	200
Erie	15	14¾	3,400
Lake Shore	62⅜	61⅛	37,450
Wabash	6¼	5⅞	525
North Western	42¼	40⅝	17,500
North Western Pref	55⅞	54⅞	1,100
Rock Island	105½	105¼	1,720
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¾	36⅜	3,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	59½	59⅛	600
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	340
Michigan Central	64	64	121
Illinois Central	98	98	450
Union Pacific	73½	73⅛	1,430
C., C. C. & I.	44	44	100
Atlantic & Pacific	14	14	300
Ohio & Miss	22¼	21½	5,300
Missouri Pacific	49	48½	950
Panama	133	132	200
Western Union	84½	83½	52,850
Pacific Mail	40⅞	38½	43,900
Quicksilver	15	15	200
Quicksilver Pref	21	21	260
Spring Mountain Coal	66	66	100
Mariposa Land & Mining	13¼	12¾	600
United States Express	44	43¼	260
Total sales			174,432

The following are the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122	122¼	5-20s, 1867, r	119½	119¾
6s, 1881, r	119½	120	5-20s, 1867, c	120¼	120⅜
6s, 1881, c	120½	121	5-20s, 1868, r	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1864, r	115½	116	5-20s, 1868, c	120	120¼
5-20s, 1864, c	115¾	116¼	11-40s, r	116½	117
5-20s, 1865, r	118	118½	10-40s, c	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, c	119	120	5s, 1881, r	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118½	118¾	5s, 1881, c	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118½	118¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $145,000 for interest and $107,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$58,749,490
Currency balances	4,135,914
Gold exchanges	8,950,591
Gold balances	954,863

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,159,900
Currency balances	1,313,543
Gross clearances	39,142,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35	N. Y. Coupon B. L.	106
Alabama 5s, '86	35	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'75	110
Alabama 8s, '86	35	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'77	110
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'78	110
Georgia 6s	90	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	20
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	94½	N.C.6s, N.C.R.,J.&J.	50
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	99	N.C.6s, N.C.R.,A.&O.	50
Indiana 5s	100	N.C.N.C.R.,c.off J&J	38
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O	38
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	12
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	10
Kentucky 6s	102	N. C. New B., J. & J.	10
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	34	N. C. New B., A.&O.	10
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	101	Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Michigan 6s, '83	102	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Michigan 7s, '90	105	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100⅝	South Carolina 6s	31
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S. C. Non-Fund. Bds	6¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	Tennessee 6s, old	50
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Tennessee 6s, N. B.	50
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	Tenn. 6s, N. B., N. S	49½
Fund. bds. due '94-5	100½	Texas 10s of 1876	102
L.Bs.due'81 to'91 inc.	101	Virginia 6s, old	36
As. or Univ'y due '92	101	Virginia 6s, N. B.,'66	37
Han. & St. Jo. due'75	100¼	Virginia 6s, N. B.,'67	37
Han. & St. Jo. due'76	100¼	Virginia 6s, C. B.	63
Han. & St. Jo. due'86	100¼	Virginia 6s, ex-mat.c.	57½
Han. & St. Jo. due'87	100¼	Virginia 6s,C., 2d ser.	46
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106	Virginia 6s, Def. B.	8¾

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st	108¾	Lake Sh. Div. bds.	101
Albany & Susq. 2d	105½	Lake Sh. C. C. 1st	102
B., H. & Erie 1st	25⅛	Lake Sh. C. R. 1st	101
B.,C.R.&M.1st 7s,G.	31	Lake Sh. C. C. 2d	97
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	40	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106½
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100	Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902	103
Chic. & Alton 1st	109½	M. C. 1st, 8s,'82, S.F.	112
Chic. & Alton Inc	102	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	28
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅞
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	113⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101
Chic., R. I. & Pac	108⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	112½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.	109	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104⅛
Am. Dock & I. bds.	99	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	116
M.&St.P.2d7 3 10,P.D	90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	114½
M.&St.P.1st7s,G.R.D	86	H. R. 2d, 7s, S. F.,'85	108
M.&St.P1st,M.LaCD	94¼	Har. 1st, 7s, C.	110¾
M. & St. P. 1st, Con.	78	Har. 1st, 7s, R.	110½
M. & St. Paul 2d	84½	North Mo. 1st	89
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	98
C. & N. W. C. G.bds.	85⅞	Ohio & Miss. Con.	96
C. & N. W. R.G.bds.	85½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	101
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	80	West. Pac. bds.	92
Peninsula 1st Conv.	96⅝	Union Pac. 1st	101⅛
C. C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	106	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	99¾
Del., Lack.&W'n 2d	111	Union Pac. S. F.	95⅝
Morris & Essex 1st	111½	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	95⅛
Mor.&Essex Const'n	101	Pac. R. 7s g'dby Mo.	100⅝
Mor.&Essex 7s of '71	106½	Pitts., Ft. W.& C1st	112
Mor.&Essex Con. G.	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W.& C 2d	105
Erie 1st. Extended	103½	Cl. & Pitts. C. S.F.	104½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Cl. & Pitts. 4th S.F.	99½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	Col., Chi. & Ind 1st	50⅝
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	96	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	19½
Long Dock Bonds	101	Rome, W. & Og.C.1st.	91
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st,'77.	80	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	92
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv.	84¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	50
CedarF'ls&Minn.1st.	80⅞	Alton & T. H. 1st	106½
Ind'ps,Bl'mn&W.1st.	28	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	99
Mich. So. 7 p. c., 2d	102	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	75
M.So.N.I.S.F'd 7 p.c.	107	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	70
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	57
Cleve. & Tol.new bs.	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	82½
Cleve.,P.& A. old bs.	101¼	Tol. & Wab. c. c.	25
Cleve.,P.&A new bs.	104⅛	Han. & Naples 1st	35
Detroit,Mon.& T. bs.	103	Great West. 1st, '88.	81
Buff. & Erie, new	103	Great West. 2d, '93	54
Buff. & State L. 7s	101	Quincy & Tol.1st, '90.	52
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	83½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	152	Mercantile	108¼
American Ex	118	Merchants'	121
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Ex	102
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	122¾	Nassau	100
Continental	98	Ninth National	80
Corn Ex	133	North America	101
First National	200	Park	145
Fourth National	101½	Phenix	98½
Importers' & Trad's'	195	Republic	94⅞
Irving	130	State of New-York	114
Manhattan	155	Union	140
Mechanics'	142		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	105⅛
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅝	51¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42⅝	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¾	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad	30	30⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞

A London dispatch announces that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. have negotiated a 5 ℘ cent. sterling loan for $1,400,000 for the City of Providence, R. I., at 90 sterling.

The Pullman's Palace Car Company will pay the outstanding bonds of its issue of $1,000,000 8 ℘ cent., first series, due Nov. 15, 1875, at any time prior to that date, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 30, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	9	Sugar, bbls	65
Cotton, bales	275	Sugar, hhds	90
Copper, bbls	438	Oil-cake, pks	950
Eggs, bbls	524	Pork, pks	160
Flour, bbls	8,165	Cut-meats, pks	1,445
Meal, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	424
Wheat, bushels	12,300	Lard, kegs	165
Corn, bushels	101,100	Butter, pks	4,519
Oats, bushels	4,150	Cheese, pks	33,052
Malt, bushels	750	Starch, pks	1,845
Flax-seed, bags	400	Stearine, pks	50
Hops, bales	130	Sumac, bags	95
Hides, No	572	Tea, pks	17
Hides, bales	984	Tallow, pks	160
Molasses, hhds	225	Tobacco, hhds	120
Leather, sides	16,287	Tobacco, pks	742
Resin, bbls	100	Wool, bales	294
Spirits Turp, bbls	41	Whisky, bbls	112
Pea-nuts, bags	225		

BOOTS AND SHOES—An aggregate movement has been reported, though as yet the dealings, in most instances, have been confined to purchases of supplies urgently needed by buyers. The wholesale and jobbing houses quote prices generally steady. The auction feature of business is not yet a prominent one, in relation to the marketing of Fall styles of work. Finishing goods are more sought after on the previous basis as to values.

COAL—The demand for domestic product is fairly active, and values are well maintained. The coal companies announce an advance on Anthracite of 10c. ℘ ton for August. Foreign is in rather slack request at the moment; prices are unaltered. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at firm prices, with sales reported of 4,032 bags by the Heinrich (to arrive) and 4,782 bags by the Alice Tainter (also to arrive) on private terms. Other kinds strong in price, but quiet. Offerings very moderate....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good at 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℘ lb., gold. Jobbing trade fair at full rates.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been selling to only a limited extent, with Hogshead Staves quoted barely steady at from $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Continues in light demand, and nominally unchanged in price in the wholesale line. Jobbing trade also slow.

COTTON—Has been very quiet since our last, for early delivery, at essentially unchanged quotations. Exporters have not been disposed to operate at current figures. The inquiry from spinners has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last for prompt delivery, of 486 bales, (of which 166 bales were on last evening,) including 424 bales to spinners, and 62 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been fair, the earlier dealings showing a decline of 1-16c. ℘ lb., under free offerings, chiefly on account of a few sellers, but the latter transactions indicating much more confident temper in the market, influenced in part by telegrams predicting an overflow of the Mississippi; prices rallied about ⅛c. ℘ lb., and closed steady, though rather tamely....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,200 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 17,700 bales were to-day,) with 2,900 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; September, 14 3-32c.; October, 13 27-32c.; November, 13⅝c.@13 29-32c.; December, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; January, 14⅛c.; February, 14 5-16c.; March, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; April, 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; May, 15c.@15 1-16c.; June, 15 3-16c.@15 5-16c., ℘ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 275 bales, of which 34 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 620 bales, against 538 bales same day last week, and for the week 2,538 bales, against 2,938 bales last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,452,934 bales, against 3,753,218 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 455 bales; to the Continent, 5,532 bales. Stock in New-York, 68,965 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 125,325 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FERTILIZERS—A slow call has been noted for the leading kinds, prices of which have not varied materially.

FISH—The market has been generally quoted firm, with a fair demand noted for the leading kinds; offerings moderate. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$5 50 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$7; No. 1 Mackerel, $8@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 50 ℘ cwt.; new Mackerel quoted at $17@$18 for No. 1, $12@$13 for No. 2, and $7 50@$10 for No. 3; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been noted for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been generally quoted steadier, and in instances, a shade higher, with a very moderate offering of desirable grades, especially of medium trade extras, shipping extras in lines, and the better qualities of Superfine, the latter having been in unusually good request, chiefly for shipment to the Provinces. No. 2 Flour was also in more favor with buyers. The sales since our last have been 15,650 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40 for about fair to good, and $4 75 for choice; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at from $5 10 for fair to $5 30 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6 10, chiefly at $5 80@$6; very good to very fancy do., $6 10@$6 75; City Mills Extra at $5 80@$7 25, chiefly at $6 50@$7 15 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 10, mainly at $5 80@$6 10; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 10, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras plain at $6 60@$7 35, mainly at $6 25@$6 85; and trade and family Extras at proportionate figures. Included in the sales were 6,800 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras and State, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been less active at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 60@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in less request, but held very firmly, in view of the buoyancy in Corn. Sales equal to 550 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 52½@$2 ℘ 100 lb. ....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign Dried have been in light jobbing demand at former figures. Sales, 900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 22½@$2 25; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, part at 10½c.; 10 cases Leghorn Citron, 23½c.@24c.; small lot Seedless Raisins at $5; 400 bbls. Currants, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 600 cases Sardines at 24c. for half bxs., and 13c.@14c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very scarce and wanted for early delivery, mostly for shipment, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been also offered sparingly at rather firmer rates, checking business. Sales and settlements have been reported since our last for early delivery of 69,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 35 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (in which the main dealings were reported,) with $1 36 bid and $1 38@$1 40 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 40 bid and $1 42@$1 43 asked (nominally) for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 31 for about fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (about 2,500 bushels,) taken for milling; $1 40 for ordinary Red Western; strictly prime held at $1 45, and prime Amber at $1 48, afloat. White Wheat nominally unchanged....For forward delivery a better inquiry has been noted, mainly for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, August options, which closed fully 2c. a bushel higher, and firm at the improvement. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels prime No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, August arrival, at $1 40; 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., to arrive, at $1 35; 16,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring August option, (sold early,) at $1 31; 120,000 bushels do., same options, at $1 32, which was the closing quotation, on a firm market. Western and cable reports were generally more favorable to sellers....Corn has been in much better request, chiefly for export, and in good part for immediate shipment, calling for prompt deliveries, which enabled holders to advance prices about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing strong, on very moderate offerings. Sales have been reported of 147,000 bushels at 83c.@85½c. for ordinary to very choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@85c. for good to prime, afloat; 85c.@87c. for about fair to very choice sailing vessel do., mainly at 85½c.@86c., afloat; 86c.@87c. for new Yellow Western; and 78c.@82c. for unsound and heated. The dealings were largely in good to choice steamer grades....For forward delivery prime sailing-vessel new Mixed Western, August option, was in demand at 85½c., and up to 87c. asked....Rye dull, very quiet, and irregular, with State quoted nominally at $1 10 for old, and $1@$1 05 for new....Canada, in bond, 92c.@93c.... Barley has been in fair demand for forward delivery, with new four-rowed State, last half of September delivery, quoted at $1 20 ℘ bushel bid, with sales reported of 20,000 bushels on private terms....Barley-malt has been more sought after, with Canada West quoted firmer at from $1 57½@$1 75, cash and time, and up to $1 80 for extra choice; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six-rowed State, $1 47½@$1 57½; two-rowed do. at $1 37½@$1 45, cash and time. Sales have been reported of 21,500 bushels Canada West within our range; and 3,500 bushels other kinds, in car loads, at $1 60 for Lake Shore, on time, $1 55 for six-rowed State, and $1 40 for two-rowed do., cash....A much livelier business has been reported in oats at firmer prices. The dealings have been mainly in Mixed stock, for trade purposes. Sales have been reported of 131,000 bushels at 60c.@61½c. for about fair to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 60½c.@61½c. for fair to strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 63c.@68c. for ordinary to choice White Western, odd lots; 61c. for Black Wisconsin, (five car-loads;) 60c. for fair Mixed State; 63c.@70c. for ordinary to extra choice do., (the latter rate for six car-loads of unusually handsome stock;) 60½c.@61c., in part, for Mixed Canada, in store, and 59c. for unsound White Canada, (10,000 bushels,) in store. ....A fair jobbing business has been reported in Feed within the range of $20@$30, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $20@$2, for Bran ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, chiefly for local use, and quoted steady at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of 55c.@85c. Oat, 50c.@60c., ℘ 100 lb....The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been only about 528,000 bushels Wheat and 287,500 bushels Corn. The interruption of Produce en route for the sea-board by the late break in the canal, has very seriously affected the export movement.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 500 rolls sold at Boston at 13¼c.; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been quiet since our last; the last sale was at 8c., gold. Jute Butts in light stock and strong at 2 15-16c., currency. Of Jute, a sale has been reported of 150 bales M. G. at 5¼c., currency. Market generally unaltered.

HIDES—Have increased in demand, with prices ruling strong. Sales include 4,000 Orinoco, 20½ lb., 22c., gold, 4 months; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@21 lb., on private terms; 1,600 California on private terms; 4,200 Dry Texas, 500 Dry-salted do., 200 Wet-salted do., 3,000 Dry Western, 25 lb., and 400 Country Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have been rather more sought after on the previous basis as to prices. We quote New-York, fair to choice, new, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, new, 22c.@27c.; Western, new, 22c.@27c.; Yearlings, 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 25c.@30c. The week's receipts of domestic have been 345 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 43,359 bales, as against 23,267 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Mr. Wells says that foreign reports are to the effect "that the recent heavy rains and floods in England have damaged the Hop plantations in Kent and Sussex to a considerable extent, and lessened the chances of a large yield in those districts; the London market, in consequence, has advanced 15s.@20s. ℘ cwt., and caused a ready demand for a good portion of the stock of American Hops on that market remaining unsold; in fact, supplies there have become so much reduced that exporters here are considering the subject of renewing shipments to that side. The exportation of 2,000 or 3,000 bales of 1874s from this market at this particular time would produce a very salutary effect upon the trade and prices here, and help to rid our market of a surplus stock that otherwise would have to be carried over into the new season. The growing crop throughout most of the districts of this country is progressing favorably."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in moderately active demand, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, mainly at $1 50, afloat, ℘ 1,000. Sales, 700,000 at the latter rate....Lime has been in fair request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 05@$1 15, and Lump at $1 50; State, 85c.@$1 15 ℘ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 75@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ℘ bbl....A very moderate business has been reported in Lumber, mostly for home trade purposes, with values generally ruling weak. Eastern Spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for lots to order, and $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$27; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, $18@$28; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $70@$110, with extra wide stock quoted higher; Whitewood, $37 50@$40; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—The current movements are on a more liberal scale, on the basis of recently reduced figures. Supplies of Sole are ample, and holders, as a rule, are quite prompt in responding to orders from manufacturers and shippers. Upper is selling rather more freely, but is not active in any instance. Other kinds are without notable animation. The week's receipts have been 39,857 sides and 2,160 bales; exports, 26,250 sides.... We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ℘ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@33c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been offered with reserve at firm prices, with a fair demand noted. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. ℘ lb.; sales, 150,000 lb. ....A moderate business has been reported in Copper products, in a jobbing way, at unchanged quotations. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ℘ lb.... Scotch Pig Iron has been held firmly, on a restricted supply, but the demand has been confined to providing for urgent wants, and the aggregate movements have been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported of 100 tons Coltness, on private terms....American Pig Iron is attracting comparatively little attention in other than the jobbing line, though buyers have any existing advantage as to values. Holders generally offer supplies with freedom, but find it yet quite difficult to place any considerable amounts. Sales, 150 tons No. 1 on private terms....Scrap Iron has been very moderately sought after within the previous range as to values. Iron Rails meet with a comparatively slow demand, on the basis of former quotations, with limited amounts of domestic or foreign product available. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$30; Glengarnock, $32; Coltness, $31@$31 50; Gartsherrie, $32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28, the latter an extreme; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22 50@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $47@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $28@$31, from ship and yard, ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold. ....Lead has been without movement of importance, the reported dealings having been mainly in small job lots, on the basis of our quotations. Foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 95@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been very quiet within the range of from $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel has also been inactive, yet quoted steady at from 9c.@16c., currency, ℘ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ℘ lb....Regulus Antimony has been held more confidently on the basis of 13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American, with rather more demand noted. ....Shot has been very quiet at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb....Tin has been generally dull on the basis of former quotations. We quote: Straits at 18½c.; English at 18½c.@18¾c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold. ....Zinc has been in light demand, within the range of from 8⅝c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, chiefly for refining account, on the basis of the advance, with sales reported of 327 hhds. and 33 tcs. Cienfuegos at 41c., and 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 37c.@38c. ℘ gallon. The jobbing inquiry has been light at previous prices. We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@54c.; Barbados, 40c.@43c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 36c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in moderate demand, at firm rates, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 35c.@60c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ℘ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in request, at 24c.@25c. for hhds., and 27c.@28c. for bbls.

NAILS—A very moderate demand has been noted for supplies, on the basis of $3 15@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite moderately sought after at essentially unchanged prices. We quote the range from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls. good Strained at $1 75, on time; 50 obls. No. 1 at $4; and 330 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$5....Tar has been in demand, in a jobbing way, at from $2 37½@$2 50 ℘ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted easier in price on a moderate business, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c.@32c. ℘ gallon. Sales 250 bbls. at 31½c., and 25 bbls., from dock, at 32½c.

OILS—Wholesale dealings in most kinds are on a very moderate scale, and values show no decided fluctuations. The current movements are mainly in the jobbing line, and to provide for urgent wants, on the basis of our quotations for most descriptions. Holders are generally quite prompt in meeting the requirements of their customers. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to prime, and 85c.@90c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71½c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil, 58c.@60c., in cks. and bbls., for small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.; Bleached do., 45c.@50c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@47c.; Yellow do., 60c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c.; and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 62c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@42c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been less sought after, on the basis of 5⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9⅛c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in less demand, with early deliveries quoted down to 11¼c.@11⅜c., and forward delivery at 11¼c.@11⅜c. Sales (last evening) of 2,000 bbls., deliverable by Aug. 15, at 11½c....Refined in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted 11c.@11⅛c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less inquired for, and quoted at the close less firm for early delivery. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 200 bbls. Western Mess at $20 95, with fancy at $21 25; 250 bbls. do., check Aug. 2, at $20 85; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and Extra Prime at $16 for inspected.... For forward delivery the demand has been less active at easier prices, with sales reported of 2,250 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 85@$20 95, closing at $20 85, and 2,500 bbls. do., September, at $20 95@$21 05, closing at $20 95....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City at 10c.@10½c. for extra heavy to light, and 10¾c. for Pigs....City Cutmeats have been inactive at nominally unchanged quotations; sales confined to small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon dull at 12¾c. for City Long Clear. Western scarce and unsettled....Lard has been quoted lower, on a very moderate movement for early delivery. The more liberal offerings of new have been against values. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13¾c.; 320 tcs. new do. at 13⅛c.@13¼c., mainly at 13⅛c.; 340 tcs. City do. at 13c.@13⅛c., chiefly at 13c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13⅛c.@13 13-16c., closing weak at 13 13-16c., with August quoted at 13⅝c., and October at 13 13-16c., and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12½c.@12 9-16c. ℘ lb. August contracts for 2,500 tcs. were exchanged for September at a difference of 3-16c. ℘ lb....Beef has been quoted steady on the basis of yesterday's figures, but has been in less demand....Beef Hams quiet at from $18 for common to $23 for very choice....The better grades of Butter rule strong in price, on a good demand. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to prime, and 29c.@30c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@30c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 13c.@28c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@24c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been quoted easier in price, on a less active inquiry, especially from export buyers. We quote Cheese at 5½c.@12½c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for about good to fine, and 11¾c.@12¼c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11½c. for State dairies, and new Ohio factory at 3c.@11½c. for very poor to fancy. ....Eggs have been comparatively slow of sale, within the range of 16½c.@20½c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 17c.@19c. for good to choice marks, ℘ dozen. ....The week's exports hence have been 92,551 bxs. Cheese, and 376 pks. Butter.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,000 bags at Boston sold at $1 90, gold; market otherwise quiet but steady.

SOAP—Trade has been moderate, chiefly in the jobbing line, at unchanged prices. Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The inquiry for job lots is fair, and for invoices very limited. Quotations are without important change. Mace quoted, in lots, at $1@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, 97½c.@$1 02½; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 30c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Invoices have been dull and irregular in price.

SUGARS—A very firm market has been reported for Raw, which have been in unusually active request, chiefly for refining purposes, but in part also for trade account, with the principal holders less urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been made of 4,551 hhds., 580 bxs., 82 bbls., and 143 bags, including 2,547 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 1,232 hhds. do. at 7½c.@8 5-16c.; 211 hhds. and 82 bbls. Demerara at 7 15-16c.@8⅜c.; 345 hhds. and 143 bags Centrifugal at 8 15-16c.; 216 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8½c.; 500 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅞c., and 80 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c. Also, rumored, 1,300 hhds. Refining Cuba on the basis of our quotations, but rumor not confirmed. We quote fair Refining Cuba firm at 8c.; good do. 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; prime do. 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅞c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in good request at full rates. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 152,000 lb....Stearine has been very quiet, at 17c. for choice City, in bhds.; 16½c. for choice Western, in tcs. Small lots of Fancy City sold as high as 17½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; sales, 1,500 half chests Japan, chiefly new, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate trade, partly for export, has been reported in this line, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices, with sales reported of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9¾c.@22c.; 44 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf, on private terms; 161 cases 1873 do., part at 30c.; 59 cases 1873 Massachusetts at 10c.; 54 cases 1872 State, 7¾c.; 379 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 7¾c.@13½c.; 25 cases 1872 do. at 22½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 7c.@35c., and 250 bales Havana, in lots, at 88c.@$1 05 ℘ lb. Manufactured Tobacco steady, as last quoted, on a fair average inquiry.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 21, on sales of 150 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been fair, but not very active. Manufacturers have been purchasing moderately. The trade call has been limited. The offerings of stock have been in liberal demand, much more so of Domestic Fleece than earlier in the season, notwithstanding the effect on the supplies coming forward of the extreme firmness of growers in Ohio, who claim prices considerably above the views of buyers, and are consequently very slow in disposing of their stocks. In the local market Domestic Fleece is ruling rather lower, medium grades being the favorites, showing least depression. Pulled, Combing, and desirable Carpet Wools are not abundant, and are not pressed for sale, values, therefore, show steadiness, on a comparatively good inquiry. Texas and California Wool is selling quite freely at the recently modified prices. Foreign Wool is in very moderate request, though purchasers have any existing advantage as to values. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 191,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 46c.@51c.; 19,000 lb. unwashed, part at 36c.@37½c.; 2,750 lb. washed at 53½c.@57½c.; 29,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@48c.; 7,500 lb. Scoured at 60c.@82½c.; 10,000 lb. Black Texas at 27c.; 40 bales Nevada, 12 bales Maracaibo, and 38 bales East India, on private terms; 117 bales and 147,000 lb. Texas at 24c.@35c.; 29,500 lb. Combing, part at 45c., for unwashed; 320 pks. Lambs' Pulled, part at 46c.; 50 bales and 31,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@22c.; 361 bales and 315,000 lb. California Spring at 21c.@34c., chiefly at 25c.@33c.; 30 bales California Pulled at 35c.; 211 bales Cape at 35c.@36c.; 36,500 lb. Australian at 48c.@56c., the latter for Combing; 6,000 lb. Mexican, part at 23c.@23½c.; 5,000 lb. Domestic Noils at 45c., and 76 bales Creola Sheep Skins on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported in the line of berth Freights, chiefly in the way of Grain engagements, but at easier rates, by the Liverpool steamers, requiring prompt deliveries of Produce, otherwise on comparatively steady basis. The Provision, Flour, and general cargo movements were very moderate at late quotations. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades were in good request and firm as to rates, with the business reported, in good part, in tonnage yet to arrive, the supply immediately available here having been very light. In other lines trade was slow, and quotations were essentially unchanged....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain, including 28,000 bushels at 8d. ℘ standard bushel, and 8,000 bushels at 7¾d., for Corn, or 8¼d. for Wheat, ℘ bushel; 75 tons Leather at 40s.; 170 tons Provisions at 35s.@40s., and 4,000 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 2,500 Oars at ⅜d. ℘ foot, running measurement; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn on private terms, quoted nominally at 8½d.@9d. for prompt shipments, with up to 10½d.@11d. asked for forward shipments....For Bristol, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d. ℘ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 785 tons, with about 6,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported as loading on owner's account....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 571 tons, (to arrive from Pictou, N. S.,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 485 tons, (to arrive from Dublin,) with about 2,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d.; another, (to arrive from an Irish port,) with about 2,900 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d. ℘ quarter; and an American schooner, 338 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms....For the Continent, an American ship, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported as loading on owner's account....For Antwerp, by steam, 10 tons Leather, at 60s. ℘ ton; and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s....For Bremen a German bark, 705 tons, (now here,) with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported as loading on owner's account....For Rotterdam, a British bark, with about 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (on Baltimore account,) at 5s. 7½d. ℘ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, 274 tons, (to arrive from Rotterdam,) hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 6d., and a British bark, (to arrive from Pictou, Nova Scotia,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Marseilles, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for general cargo, including grain, at equal to market rates....For Matanzas, an American brig, 178 tons, reported with general cargo reported at $2,150.... For New-York, two British barks, 384 and 147 tons, and a British schooner, 245 tons, with general cargo reported from Bahia, at 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton dull, entirely nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 201 bales; exports, coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 4,041 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 680 bales; exports, coastwise, 296 bales; sales, 160 bales.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4 bales; exports coastwise, 77 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 876 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 84 bales; exports coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 225 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports to the Continent, 427 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 1,256 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 371 bales; gross, 375 bales; exported, to Great Britain, 345 bales; to the Continent, 427 bales; coastwise, 230 bales; sales, 110 bales.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 5 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 2,924 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 23 bales; exports coastwise, 282 bales; sales, 363 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Wool in moderate demand; prices easier, but not quotably lower; Medium and Combing most wanted. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia X, XX, and above, 48c.@49c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@47c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, 42½c.; Canada, combing, 63c.; Fine, unwashed, 32c.@33c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@52½c.; Colorado, washed, 30c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled 39c.@42c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@32c.; Texas Coarse, 24c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; California Coarse, 27c.@32c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Senator THURMAN will to-night undertake what to the ordinary man seems a difficult task—that of proving that while the Ohio platform is essentially dishonest on financial questions, the candidates who have been advocating that platform ought to be elected. We have all seen the man in the circus riding two horses at the same time, but not when the horses were going in opposite directions. Senator THURMAN'S enterprise is, therefore, much harder than that of the circus rider. We are to repudiate the principles, but elect to office the men who represent them. If Senator THURMAN escapes from the dilemma without the loss of his own character, he may think himself very fortunate. That he will succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of the public we are by no means prepared to believe.

Some of the Democratic papers try to make out that because two or three Republicans recommend inflation, therefore the Republican Party is not for "hard money." We do not suppose that there is any intelligent man who is likely to be misled by this sophism. The Republican Party, whenever it puts a platform before the people, is universally found to be in favor of an honest treatment of the public creditor, and a return to specie payments. That is the only test by which it is to be judged, and it is a sufficient one. An entire party is not to be condemned for the crazy opinions of Mr. KELLEY and Gen. BUTLER. The Republican Party will go into the next Presidential election on the broad basis of honesty and specie payments, and we believe that it will win. The success of the Democrats in Ohio next Fall would only make that victory more certain than ever.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation into the increase of crime in New-York have adjourned till Sept. 1. Their reasons for taking a month's holiday are not very obvious, since the testimony already received by them is chiefly valuable as pointing the way toward further and more detailed examination of the methods of "detecting" crime practiced in this City. In the interval the Commissioners ought to be able to discover whether the charges preferred against several prominent officers of the force can be made the ground of removing them. The public are willing to assume that the board would like to get rid of corrupt and inefficient Captains and detectives as soon as they have legal evidence enough to justify their removal. Some of the data given by witnesses before the committee ought to furnish a starting-point for judicial inquiry, if not the basis of summary action. Of course, a good deal of the evidence would not stand examination in any court of law; and it must be remembered that Police removals are subject to review under a writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court. Some of the charges, indeed, like those made yesterday against Mr. HAWLEY, have been made and answered before, and are simply brought up now to satisfy some personal or political grudge.

Among the arrests brought into Police Head-quarters yesterday, were the following: One aged dancing-bear and keeper, one accordeon, one banjo, two violins, one infirm old man, and three small children. All of these, except the menagerie portion, were trophies of Sergt. ARMSTRONG'S skill. The bear was discharged upon his personal recognizance, his keeper going with him. The aged musician and his children, with their small orchestra, were liberated by Superintendent WALLING, who animadverted with some sharpness on the superserviceableness of a policeman who would bring these innocents six miles for no good reason. The Superintendent does not seem to appreciate the zeal of officers who resolutely shut their eyes to notorious offenses and make up for it by pouncing upon the smallest possible offenders.

Gloomy reports reach us from the crops of the West and South-west. Heavy rains have prevailed during the past three days in Illinois, Indiana, Southern Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky. At Memphis the people are alarmed by the sudden rise of the Mississippi, which is already within two inches of the last great freshet, and only a little lower than the memorable flood of 1867. From eighty of the ninety-two counties of Indiana, and twenty-five of the eastern counties of Illinois, the tale of disaster to partly-gathered grain crops is lugubrious. Long and copious rains have soaked the grain, which is said to be sprouting in the shocks. In Ohio, the Little Miami and Muskingum Rivers are rising, and much damage is apprehended. We must make some allowance for the natural excitement which these disasters create in the minds of reporters; but it is evident that the South-western States of the Republic are taking all their share of the floods which have lately prevailed over a large part of the world.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Discussion about the interpretation of law adopted by a court is one thing; discussion about the motives which incline a court to a particular view of the law is quite a different thing. The one involves the criticism of a purely intellectual process; is a matter to whose treatment a certain knowledge of legal forms and judicial precedents is strictly essential, and is a subject which ought to be left in the hands of experienced jurists. The other sphere of argument is one in which any one may claim to have an opinion. It involves questions of personal attachment and self-interest, of political allegiance, of gratitude for favors past, or that other phase of the sentiment which has been described as a lively sense of favors to come. The one form of discussion concerns the ability of the court; the other touches its pursy. Both must always be admissible in a free community, but while the first may co-exist with a perfectly healthy state of public morality, the second presupposes the existence of some deeply-rooted system of corruption. It is an undoubted misfortune when the Bench fails to embody the highest intelligence and the mature experience of the Bar; it is a far greater misfortune when it does not reflect the most elevated standards of honor and personal purity to be found among the people.

The criticism which has been invited by some recent decisions of the Court of Appeals derives its sting from the fact that there is supposed to be a strong antecedent probability that certain Judges had personal reasons for straining the law and the facts to suit a particular view of the cases before them. As we understand the matter, it is not charged that any of the Judges of the Court of Appeals have taken bribes, but some of their number, at least, are laid under the equally grave accusation of being swayed in their decisions by personal preferences in favor of the political adventurer to whom they owe their positions. Not one reader in a hundred has any intelligent appreciation of the points on which the majority of the Court of Appeals decided against the right of the State to maintain civil actions against the members of the Tammany Ring, or on which that court unanimously declared that TWEED must be released from the Penitentiary. But it needs no special training to understand an argument like this: "When TWEED was the arbiter of Democratic nominations in this State, he had certain good and sufficient reasons for throwing his influence on the side of certain candidates for judicial positions, in preference to others. His virtual control of the ballot-box in this City gave him the further advantage of being able to make his influence felt in the election of the judicial candidates whom the political minority were allowed to elect. In favor of two of these, now on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, he did, in point of fact, direct the perpetration of some more than usually bold and shameless election frauds. Is it likely that men who were raised to the Bench through TWEED'S influence over a convention, or his command of the instruments of ballot-stuffing, can regard his case when brought before them for judgment simply as if they were deciding on the impersonal claims of *John Doe vs. Richard Roe?*"

It is unfortunate that there should be any occasion to seek such a means of explaining the judicial course of the highest tribunal in the State. But it is clear that nobody would dream of making any such imputations did not the system on which that tribunal is selected leave its composition open to the influences of the lowest political trickery. People who have seen a BARNARD and a CARDOZO on the Bench of the Supreme Court are not slow to believe that caucus-made Judges of still higher station may retain some of the vices of their origin. The elaborate theory of the State possessing the right, in all cases of peculation of public money, to act in the capacity of *parens patriæ*, need never have been constructed at all had the plunderers of the City not possessed themselves of all the avenues of justice. The Corporation Counsel was their nominee, so was the District Attorney; two Judges were known as their unscrupulous tools, and several more were, not without reason, supposed to be willing to go to considerable lengths in serving them. So implicit was the reliance which the Ring placed on the subservience of the local judiciary that the only thing they desired to crown the edifice of their power was the enactment of certain amendments to the Code under which it would have been possible to affix a perfectly unlimited punishment to what any Judge might choose to consider contempt of his court. It is to the system of an elective judiciary that we owe the obstacles which beset the early prosecution of both civil and criminal suits against TWEED and his associates. It is the same system which we have mainly to thank for dragging the decisions which have marked their later phases into the arena of popular passion. We shall never be able to keep the Bench apart from the lowest sphere of political intrigue while a TWEED or a KELLY has the power of saying who shall occupy it. And until Judges can be nominated independently of their success in securing the favor of this or that set of political wire-pullers, we shall be as distant as ever from the time when their decisions will be canvassed solely on their legal merits and not at all with reference to their connection with any personal or political leaning of the Judges themselves.

EASY FAULT-FINDING.

Some of the newspapers which call themselves "independent" because they are in favor of nothing whatever, are much distressed by the state of things in the Black Hills country. In the first place, these papers fanned the gold-mining excitement by publishing sensational and baseless stories about the richness of reputed discoveries. They printed column after column of reports, which were designed to convince the reader that the true El Dorado had been at last discovered. Then arose a peremptory demand that the Government should buy the reservation in which these wonderful mines were hidden. It was a shame, so these ingenious persons argued, that a few half-starved savages should occupy this magnificent domain. None but a weak and impotent Administration would permit a handful of wretched Sioux to monopolize a land overflowing with milk and honey, rich in clover, heliotropes, and sunflowers, and so stand in the path of civilization. The adventurers of the frontier, meantime, had flocked into this paradise, but found no gold worth going so far for.

The Sioux chiefs, in answer to an invitation from Washington, came on to talk over the sale. Then the same newspapers that had deplored the tardiness of the Government were filled with arguments to show that the Indians were, as usual, to be cheated. We were to get their hunting-grounds for a song. It was a shame that the Black Hills should be wrested from the Sioux without suitable compensation. But it happened that the Indians would not sell on any conditions whatever. For a consideration, they agreed to give up their hunting privileges in Nebraska, but beyond that they would not move. They went home to lay before their tribes the question as it was presented to them in Washington. The "independents," then raved at such a preposterous failure on the part of the Government. They declared that the unwillingness and inability of the proper officials to conclude these negotiations would cost thousands of lives; miners, relying on the promise—made by the newspapers—that the reservation should be bought, were going into the Hills, and war must ensue.

After all this, Prof. JANNEY, of the United States Geological Expedition, sent home a statement that gold had actually been found in paying quantities. Immediately one New-York newspaper (and probably others in the country) declared that such a publication was unwise, as calculated to increase a causeless excitement and raise hopes which could not be realized. And this criticism, too, was made by a paper that has done more by its dishonest and sensational correspondence from the Black Hills country to create a gold fever than any other journal in the Eastern States. Thus we see how the vice of carping, sneering, and malicious fault-finding may draw the carper round all points of the compass. Some allowances ought to be made, probably, for hot weather, dull times, and dull brains. Even neutral newspapers must make a pretense of saying something, and when all other objects fail, they "pitch into the Government," just as, in old times, the country editor gave orders to "pitch into the Pope" when there was no news afloat. It need not be difficult for any one to find a grievance, if one is wanted, and in the management of public affairs there is always a chance for the browsing critic. But the fault-finding business has of late been carried to such lengths that it bids fair in a short time to become ridiculous.

THE MONUMENT TO BYRON.

Half a century after BYRON'S remains have been laid in the grave, he appears destined to be once more a theme of contention. Surely there never was a man whom perverse fate has followed so persistently. A few months ago a number of eminent men resolved on raising some memorial to their fellow-countryman, whom Lord MACAULAY described as "the most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century;" and Mr. DISRAELI was, very appropriately, chosen as Chairman of the committee for that purpose. It might have seemed to most people that no sort of objection could be urged against this appreciative, if somewhat tardy, tribute; but those who supposed this had forgotten to consider the peculiar temper and temperament of the great poet's nearest of kin.

"ADA, sole daughter of my house and heart," inherited from both her parents very marked peculiarities. She was an able, but decidedly eccentric, woman, and a similar "twist" of oddity has been conspicuous in her children. The extraordinary story of the eldest has been often told—how he turned highwayman at Eton, committed a hundred other extraordinary actions, and finally subsided into the life of a workman in SCOTT RUSSELL'S ship-yard, dying while engaged in that occupation. The next, the present Lord WENTWORTH, who has followed his grandfather's fate by an ill-assorted union, has also earned a reputation as "a queer fellow," and a similar reputation attaches in some degree to his only sister, Lady ANNE BLUNT. Lady ANNE now comes forward to deprecate any public tribute being raised to her grandfather's memory. In a letter to the London *Times* she says:

"We have not forgotten that when Lord BYRON'S remains were brought back to England, they were refused a resting-place in Westminster Abbey; that it was left to his sister, Mrs. LEIGH, and his friend, Mr. HOBHOUSE—perhaps the two who loved him best—to bury him, and that together they placed a tablet to his memory. What their affection then deemed suitable we still hold to be enough, nor can we think that the addition of a slab placed by subscription in Hucknall Church would add anything to the dignity of the poet's tomb. At least, it is not for the public which denied a worthier grave to take now, after fifty years, unasking, from his family the guardianship of their dead."

But Lady ANNE forgets that it was not "the public" who denied her grandfather a worthier grave. Denial came from none but the then Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and having regard to the circumstances of BYRON'S career, so often openly in defiance of all that is held right by orthodox divines, their objection to placing his remains within their precincts can scarcely be matter for blame.

Lady ANNE and the other members of her family for whom she speaks—her father be it observed supports the committee—have a perfect right to protest against any interference with their relative's remains and the memorial already existing; but there their part ends. The public, on the other hand, has a perfect right to raise a monument to the most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century, without consulting the fancies of those akin to him. And notwithstanding his lines in early youth,

"Oh! may my shade behold no sculptured urns,
To mark the spot where earth to earth returns!
No lengthen'd scroll, no praise-incumber'd stone;
My epitaph shall be my name alone,"

we believe that no man would have been more gratified at having a splendid memorial raised to him than that egotist of egotists, BYRON. In fact, "Don't raise any monument to me," ought generally to be read, "Do."

BOOKS IN SUMMER.

A grassy and well-shaded bank by the side of a picturesque river, or on the border of a tranquil lake, is the place which many people figure to themselves in Winter as that where, in a few months, they will bring up their arrears of classical reading. There are now so many books in the English language with which everybody who has any pretensions to keep pace with the progress of knowledge is supposed to be familiar, that some specially-appointed time is absolutely necessary to get through them. But in the busy time of the Winter, when business is urgent and entertainments are not less imperative, there is no opportunity for such work. So, at least, many people think, and they accordingly defer to some imaginary Summer leisure that introduction to standard authors which they think it their duty to acquire.

Whether promises like these which people make with themselves are often kept, is, perhaps, a little doubtful. But no matter; they are made, and, no doubt, honestly made at the time. It is forgotten at the moment that the anticipation of Summer days is often different from the reality, and that books which are deemed heavy of perusal in the frosts become marvelously heavier in the heat. The consequence is that the classical authors go unread, and that the people who think they ought to read them continue to feel in their own hearts just a little ashamed of themselves. The young lady who, being asked whether she had read Shakespeare, replied: "Oh! yes, I read it directly it came out," is typical of rather a large section of society. Many people do not like to confess that they have not read some popular author. It is very likely that the number of people who have read little or nothing of Shakespeare, and who yet would not confess as much, is very considerable. Among a large section of certain religious denominations it would be little short of heresy to deny having read the *Pilgrim's Progress*, yet in most cases we believe the heresy would be the truth.

Such affectation, to use the mildest term we can find for it, cannot be defended on any reasonable grounds. There is no reason why even an educated man should be supposed to read everything, nor is there any reason why he should be ashamed to admit that he does not read everything. And what is not required in the scholar is certainly not necessary to the mere votary of fashion. Much moral courage would not be necessary, and the precedents are abundant. Judge HALIBURTON spoke the truth when he remarked how few people can read *Paradise Lost.* Even Dr. JOHNSON declared that he never read MILTON until he was obliged; and hundreds, we doubt not, will sympathize with the man to-day who boldly declares that he cannot read *Paradise Regained*, over which Lord BROUGHAM failed.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE could not tolerate the histories of HUME and ROLLIN. "Read them," she says in her instructions about books, "if you can. I cannot." Lord MACAULAY, worker though he was, wearied over SPENSER'S *Faerie Queene.* He thought it hard labor to get to the end of the first book, and as for the whole of it, "very few and very weary are those," he wrote, "who are in at the death of Blatant Heart." *Burleigh and His Times* was another book which MACAULAY could not master, although it might be thought to have been directly in his road of study. This, however, seems to have nothing to do with it. AKENSIDE was a bugbear to Mrs. BROWNING, and MOORE could not read CHAUCER. LEIGH HUNT, though he says he often tried, never got through one of either FORD'S or MASSINGER'S plays; and Elia went further than CHARLOTTE BRONTE, and ranked the works of HUME, BEATTIE, ROBERTSON, and even GIBBON, with court calendars, directories, pocketbooks, and draught-boards bound and lettered—as books that are unworthy to be called books.

But these instances might be multiplied to the filling of a volume. If there are any people in some rural solitude struggling through *The Decline and Fall*, or pondering over YOUNG'S *Night Thoughts* as a duty he owes to his conscience, it may be well for him to profit by these examples. Heavy books in hot weather are not acceptable, and with even the few precedents we have cited, nobody need be afraid to own that he has not read any one or two of the English classics. He will not be in bad company—not half such bad company as he would be in trying to make everybody believe that he passed his Summer studiously, and that he read everything.

WHERE ARE THE YOUNG MEN?

At most of our fashionable Summer resorts this season there is a great scarcity of young men. This circumstance, however, is not peculiar to the present year. If there is anybody so old that he can recollect a different state of affairs, it is simply because his memory goes back to a time when people seldom went out of town in Summer, and perhaps to the days when there was, as compared with what our City is at present, not very much town for them to go out of. It would be interesting, if there were to be taken, in any one year, about the beginning of August, a census of all the young ladies over seventeen years of age, and all the young gentlemen over twenty, at watering-places and country boarding-houses. We do not know exactly what the proportion between the two numbers would be; but if it should prove, on an average, to be anything less than five ladies to one gentleman we should be forced to acknowledge that our previous ideas on the subject had been widely erroneous. It is obvious, at any rate, to the most casual observer that the former almost everywhere greatly outnumber the latter. Indeed, it often happens that at a country boarding-house there are fifteen or twenty young ladies, and, a good part of the time, not so much as one young gentleman who is beyond his teens. There are many such places, where not very tall boys find themselves called by their surnames, preceded by a "Mister," where the style of address would be, and sometimes, to the youth's great mortification, actually is suddenly changed on the arrival of half a dozen young merchants and professional men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty.

The principal causes which produce this melancholy state of affairs are easily seen. Comparatively few of our young men can command more than a brief period of continuous leisure in the course of the year. If the brothers of all the young ladies who annually spend two or three months out of town were to pursue the same course, the business of our City would come to a very awkward halt. A clerk in a mercantile house or broker's office, for instance, who should find it absolutely necessary to his health to be regularly away from his work one-sixth or one-fourth of the year, might about as well, so far as his usefulness in his employment is concerned, be absent the other five-sixths or three-fourths also.

The inquiry, What is to be done to remedy the difficulty under consideration, has engaged the attention of many thoughtful minds. Unhappily, all efforts to solve the problem have up to the present time been ineffectual. The evil, it is sad to say, appears to be increasing rather than diminishing. A few years hence, at the rate things are now going on, there will be, at even our largest watering-places, no beaux at all except small boys under ten years of age. What is to be done in such a case? Not to speak of other sources of perplexity, how are children of the male sex to be sent to bed at proper hours? Are the dear little fellows on whose shoulders a few years subsequently will rest the burden of our national prosperity—our future Presidents, Congressmen, and railroad directors—to lose their needful sleep, and thus impair their health, and become unfit for the responsibilities that will devolve upon them? There is too much sitting up at night now by the rising generation; and anything that would tend materially to increase it could not but be regarded as a great calamity.

It is a very curious and remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the scarcity of young gentlemen at watering-places, the toilets of many of the young ladies continue to be so elaborate and costly. "Saratoga trunks" are not only becoming no smaller, but appear, on the contrary, to be growing in size. This affords a triumphant reply to those crabbed and unfair insinuations which we sometimes hear about dressing finely in order to catch the attention of the beaux. Indeed, we think that, as a general rule, the pains and expense lavished upon the toilet are apt to be in an inverse rather than a direct ratio to the number of the rougher sex present. What all the showy dressing at fashionable Summer resorts *is* for constitutes an inquiry which does not properly come within the range of our present subject, and one to which we should not in any case find it easy to furnish an answer.

OBITUARY.

GEN. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

George E. Pickett, Major General in the Confederate service during the late rebellion, died last evening at Norfolk, Va. He was born in Virginia, and July 1, 1842, was appointed from Illinois to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy, graduating July 1, 1846, when he was promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. The two years following were spent in active service in the Mexican War, he engaging in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17, 1847; capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847; battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, and the capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847. He was conspicuous for his bravery in these battles, and after those of Contreras and Churubusco was promoted to the rank of Brevet First Lieutenant, and Brevet Captain for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. At the close of the Mexican war he was transferred to the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from June 28, 1848, to March, 1855, as First Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, served in several of the frontier garrisons in Texas. In March, 1855, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Ninth Infantry, and detailed to duty at Fortress Monroe, Va. In June, 1856, he gained the expedition against the hostile Indians on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, and remained on duty upon the Pacific coast until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861. June 25, 1861, he resigned from the United States service, and joined that of the Confederacy, his long military experience and enviable record securing him a high appointment at the outset. In the Confederate service, through meritorious conduct, he was from time to time promoted, until, at the close of the war, he held the rank of Major General. Gen. Pickett became especially conspicuous at the battle of Gettysburg. It was upon the second day of that memorable fight, when the Confederate troops had succeeded in entering the advanced works of the Federals, and had gained possession of some of their batteries, when their supply of ammunition failing, they were obliged to retreat to their original position, with great loss. Shortly afterward, General Howard slackening the fire of his guns to allow them to cool, the Confederates determined upon one more desperate attack, and the Division of General Pickett, which had arrived the previous day, led the advance, supported on the right by Wilcox's brigade of Anderson's division, and on the left by Heth's division, commanded by General Pettigrew. These latter, however, being mostly raw soldiers, wavered; but Pickett's Virginians pressed forward under a terrible fire of grape, shell, and canister from fifty guns, crossing the Emmitsburg road, and steadily approaching toward the masses of Union infantry. Hundreds of them fell in the advance, but cheered on by their leader, they kept on, up to and over the Union rifle-pits—up to the muzzles of the guns so fatal to their ranks; and the tide of the battle seemed changed. But Gen. Pickett was unsupported in the advantage gained, for Gen. Pettigrew's line had been broken, and his men were flying panic-stricken to the rear. He was thus left with a rapidly-decreasing force of men, to contend as best they could against fearful odds, until Gen. Lee sent Wright's brigade to his support, and the remnant of the division were enabled to effect a retreat. He became conspicuous at other times in the many hard-fought battles in Virginia, receiving especial mention in the report of Gen. Lee, of one of the battles in front of Petersburg. Gen. Butler at the time took advantage of the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from the front for the defense of the city, and advanced to destroy the railroad, when Gen. Anderson with his corps was dispatched to repulse him. This was successfully done, Gen. Pickett's division being with difficulty restrained in their impetuous advance. In his report to Lieut. Gen. Anderson, Gen. Lee wrote: "We tried very hard to stop Pickett's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not do it." At the conclusion of the war Gen. Pickett returned to Norfolk, Va., where he engaged in business pursuits, and from that time up to the time of his death has never interested himself in the political issues.

WASHINGTON.

A DEVICE TO PREVENT WHISKY FRAUDS.

A NEW DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' STAMP—A SEEMINGLY CERTAIN PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUD—THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE TO BE OCCUPIED SEPT. 1—A NEW FIFTY-CENT NOTE TO BE ISSUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day perfected a system which it is expected will insure the cancellation of spirit tax stamps when once used, and make it almost impossible for distillers and rectifiers to practice frauds upon the revenue. Hereafter, instead of pasting the tax-paid stamp entire on the package, the edges of the stamp only will be pasted. A piece of paper will be pasted on the stamp so as to prevent the centre, containing the serial number of the package and the number of proof gallons, from being fastened to the package. When dumped by the rectifier, the gauger is required to cut from the stamp the centre containing the serial number and proof gallons, which must be forwarded to the department through the Collector. A complete record of the daily transactions of every distiller and rectifier will be kept here, and the pieces cut from the tax-paid stamp will be checked up against the parties who handled the spirits. Rectifiers will not be sold stamps to cover a larger quantity of spirits than is shown to have been dumped by the vouchers cut from the tax-paid stamps and returned by the gauger.

By this means tax-paid stamps cannot be used a second time by distillers and rectifiers, who cannot obtain stamps for a greater quantity of rectified spirits than their own records show they originally purchased for that purpose. The department will keep a full abstract of the history of every package of spirits from the time it leaves the distiller's cistern until it reaches the retail dealer. This record will only be completed when a portion of the tax-paid stamp is returned to the department, and the issue of a duplicate number is sure to be detected in a short time. A Treasury officer will go to New-York to-morrow to prepare the stamps now in the hands of Collectors for the new regulation, and to arrange with the bank note companies for the preparation of future issues. The same system will be applied to rectifier's stamps as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

The delegation of distillers who were here were informed of the new stamp regulation, and expressed the belief that in connection with the very thorough system of recording transactions in spirits by the Treasury combinations, fraud will be frustrated or certainly detected. In their interview with the revenue officers to-day the distillers suggested one change in the transportation of the more costly brands of liquors, which is favorably received by the department. They claim that casks of high-priced liquors are very frequently tapped while in transit and two or three gallons removed, making the packages short upon arriving at destination. This is done by boring gimlet holes and plugging them up while in railroad cars. Distillers request that a regulation may be made by which these casks of finer liquors may be inclosed in larger casks. This plan has been suggested before, but the difficulty has been that the Government stamps and marks must necessarily be on the inner cask. The suggestion is now made that some sort of an engraved stamp can be devised to be placed upon the outer barrel, which will show that the inner cask has paid full duty. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is considering this suggestion.

Postmaster James, of New-York, arrived here to-day, having been summoned to a conference by the Postmaster General, in reference to the early and complete occupation of the New-York Post Office. Mr. James represented the urgent necessity of pushing forward the work on furniture and other interior arrangements, so that the business of the entire office can be transferred to the new building at the earliest day possible. Supervising Architect Potter promised to make a vigorous effort to have everything completed so that the entire business of the office can be transferred to the new building by Sept. 1. Mr. James was the guest of Postmaster General Jewell. He returned to New-York to-night.

The scarcity of fractional currency is accounted for by the fact that for the past two months no fifty-cent notes have been printed. The issue of several counterfeits of that denomination caused the withdrawal of the plate. It is probable that new fifty-cent notes will be issued shortly, which will make good the deficiency now felt in fractional currency.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Midshipman W. K. Schwenk has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, and been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster C. H. Thomson has reported his return home from the Palos, Asiatic station, and been placed on sick leave. Mate Henry Tow is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the Rio Bravo. Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and granted six months' leave of absence. Sailmaker Samuel Tatem is ordered to the store-ship Onward at Callao, Peru. Boatswain Thomas S. Collier is detached from store-ship Onward, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Luther S. Trowbridge to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan, and James H. Moe, of Nebraska, to be Register of the Land Office at Helena, Montana Territory. Alfred E. Mason has been appointed as Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of $1,016,472 legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cent. of the additional National Bank notes issued last month. Until further orders the outstanding legal tenders will be $374,755,108. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $268,304. Customs receipts, $498,944.

THE SWISS CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER.

The Swiss Government has notified the State Department of the appointment of Col. Reiber as Commissioner General for Switzerland for the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

MAIL MATTERS.

Inquiry having been made at the Post Office Department whether newspapers printed in one place and issued or published from another place can be sent from the printing office at the rate of two cents per pound, the same as from publication offices, the Department decides that the office of issue is the office of publication and not where the paper may be printed; and that all such publications must first be sent to the place of issue before they can pass through the mails at publishing rates.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day decided to make no change in the engraving or printing of the new series of national bank notes with the exception that the notes are to be printed on distinctive paper, and marked "series of 1875," and will bear the signature of the present Treasurer of the United States. The law requires that these notes shall have not less than three plate printings, one or two of which shall be performed by responsible and experienced bank-note engravers, no company or establishment executing more than one printing upon the same note, and the final printing to be done in the Treasury Department.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Treasury Department has decided that certain so-called "nitre cakes," imported from Canada, claimed to be entered free, as a fertilizer, is dutiable at twenty per cent. advalorem, as a non-enumerated manufactured article, it appearing that although it may sometimes be used in the manufacture of fertilizers, it is capable of being used, and is principally used, in the manufacture of Glauber salts and soda ash.

YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

The yellow fever at Fort Barrancas, Fla., already is ravaging with greater violence than it did at Pensacola, within a few miles of that place, last Summer. The total number of cases at Pensacola then was fifty-eight, with twenty-three deaths, while at Barrancas there have so far been about sixty-eight cases and twenty-one deaths. The following telegram has been received by the Surgeon General of the Army from Gen. J. M. Brannan, Commanding Fort Barrancas, Fla.:

FORT BARRANCAS, Fla., July 30, 1875.

No new case and no death since my report of last night. Dr. Sternberg's symptoms are very favorable this morning. (Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN, Brevet Major Gen., United States Army, commanding.

THE CHIEF CLERKSHIP.

Mr. Gilfillan will not be appointed to the office of Chief Clerk of the Treasury, as Secretary Bristow had determined, but will remain in his present position as Cashier, Mr. New having urgently requested that he would not be deprived of the services of that gentleman in the Treasurer's office. It is not mentioned who will be Chief Clerk.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

On Tuesday night last John Frawner, of this city, shot Thomas A. Kennard, a clerk in the War Department, who, Frawner charged, had estranged his wife from him. The wound was at first thought to be trivial, but to-night Kennard died from its effects. Frawner, who left this city after the shooting, was arrested this morning in Fairfax County, Va. Frawner and wife have not been living together for several weeks.

SECRETARY ROBESON GONE TO RYE BEACH.

Secretary Robeson left here to-night for Rye Beach, N. H., to spend a month with his family there.

CENTENNIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE ALLOTMENT OF SPACE—SPECIAL RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS TO BE MADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 30, 1875.

As the buildings for the great Exhibition of next year daily assume more the proportions of real structures, questions of importance relative to what they will contain arise. It is certain that every American dealer and manufacturer, from the modest shoemaker to the most extensive engine builder, will desire to have his products on exhibition. Just here is where the trouble is at present. In the main building, two wings of which are nearly completed, there will be 175,000 square feet reserved for American exhibitors, and applications have already been received for 245,000 feet. But what is most discouraging to the commission is the fact that all the applications are not in yet. Their great labor will be to decide among the some 10,000 applications, as to the parties whose goods shall be placed on view. No goods will be allowed to be sold in the main building at the same time they are on exhibition. The numerous smaller buildings which will be erected will in a measure relieve the pressure upon the main edifice. There will be saw mills, shoe factories, glass factories, and in fact the whole industry of the country, each large firm offering to erect a building of their own. The amount of space required by the European and other exhibitors from different countries has not been definitely settled, but nearly one-half of the main building will be allotted to those countries.

One of the most important questions connected with the Exposition is how are the goods of exhibitors to reach Philadelphia, and what will become of them in the great hurry and bustle which will arise from so much merchandise accumulating at one point? In about a month the first question will be answered fully so far as American exhibitors are concerned. There is every reason to believe that special rates will be made with all the transportation companies for the shipment of goods intended solely for exhibition at rates far below the regularly established charges. Proposed exhibitors would do well to observe this fact. The matter has been long under consideration, but being one of great magnitude, the difference between the tariffs of the various companies and the troubles of the railroad wars have caused unexpected delay. When the articles arrive at the grounds they will be conveyed in unbroken packages direct to the doors of the building which is to be their destination, thus avoiding much trouble. Exhibitors in Europe will also be properly taken care of, and regular routes and special lines of steamers will be designated to carry their goods. Arrangements are now in course of completion whereby this object can be accomplished. But three of the New-York lines have manifested any desire to carry the goods at patriotic rates, and they seem loath to go into the movement just yet. From reliable authority, however, your correspondent learns that in the course of the next two months a "centennial rate" will be established among the different companies, and goods designed for exhibition taken at those rates.

While the other Governments of Europe have been manifesting a laudable spirit of interest in the Centennial, the British Government, through its Commissioner, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, has arranged with the American Steam-ship Company to transport all its goods. The agreement, I believe, calls for the carrying of the articles from Liverpool dock to the Centennial buildings. The steam-ship company can easily do this, Mr. Griscom, one of the members of the concern, informs me, and will make all its contracts from Europe in the same manner. The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad extend on the dock of the corporation at Philadelphia direct to the side of the vessels, and lead from there to the entrance of the main building. This advantage does not rest entirely with this company, for steamers arriving at New-York or Jersey City could send goods to the same place via the Pennsylvania Road.

Gen. Hawley, the President of the commission has taken up his residence here, and will attend to the outside work of the exhibition, such as awakening the people of the country to the importance of the affair and other matters of like nature. Gen. Goshorn will still continue his position as Director General, attending to the internal arrangements of the affair. As the Fall advances, matters in a Centennial light begin to grow very brisk, and it is hinted that by the middle of September applications for space will be at an end, as the commission will not receive any more.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* of July 23 says: "Gen. James Longstreet arrived in this city yesterday morning on the North Carolina train, and spent the day at the Central Hotel. It was announced in the Associated Press telegrams some days ago that Gen. Longstreet was in Washington, and had called upon Secretary Bristow for access to the rebel archives, from which to make up his personal record at Gettysburg. He is just now returning home, and stopped here to see Gen. D. H. Hill concerning the same matter, he thinking that Jones' *Life of Lee* does him injustice in the reports it gives of his conduct in several battles. The two Generals were in conference for several hours at the residence of Gen. Hill. Longstreet was a very gallant soldier, and his soldierly qualities challenge the admiration of all men, but his course since the war has shown anything else than devotion to the land for which he fought so well. Gen. Longstreet's beard is now gray. Soldiers who knew him during the war say that then it was black and very long, extending almost to his waist. He now wears the Burnside whiskers, mustache, and side beard. He is said not to be so large as he was during the war, and is represented as being very much changed otherwise in his personal appearance."

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

A committee having in charge the erection of a monument to mark the grave of William Gilmore Simms at Magnolia Cemetery, in Charleston, S. C., has just held a meeting in Charleston. The *Courier* says that it has been decided to adopt the suggestion of a bronze bust, a granite pedestal, and that the cost for the completed work will be about $2,500, of which about $1,000 is now in hand. A committee, consisting of Dr. Robert Lebby, Sr., Mr. Leonard Chapin, and Capt. William A. Courtenay, were authorized to continue the correspondence already begun with Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, New-York, on the subject of the bronze bust and pedestal (the latter to be of Carolina granite) with the view of eliciting all proper information as to details to enable the committee to arrange finally for ordering the monument. It is ascertained that the sculptor will require four or five months for the proper execution of the bust. This will be ordered at the earliest possible moment, in the hope that before the year draws to a close the needed funds will be raised and the work completed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POLICE ACTIVITY.

SUMMARY ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT OF A BEAR—HE FINDS SAFETY IN OFFICIAL IGNORANCE—DESCENT ON STREET MINSTRELS.

Officer Kirsch has been detailed for several years at the door of Police Head-quarters to direct the hundreds of applicants for place and other favors to the particular room where their wants are likely to be considered. During all these years Kirsch has rarely had the chance to make an arrest of any kind and never a notable one. Yesterday his opportunity came, as it does to every one some time during his life. At an early hour in the morning the performing bear appeared in the street before head-quarters and began his grotesque dances for the amusement of the idlers, and with the hope of adding a few pennies to the scanty store of himself and master. This bear is one of the most ancient of the residents of New-York. The memory of living man can hardly recall the time when he did not go about the streets, securely muzzled and led by a stout chain, delighting the children all the way from the Battery to Harlem Bridge by his performances, which he went through with all the solemnity that befits the dignity of labor. He seemed to know that what was sport to others was work for him, and he accomplished his antics in a way that forced even stoics to laugh. During all his journeyings through the City he has never hurt anybody, and never even tried to hurt any one, except on one occasion long ago, when a curious loiterer prodded him with an umbrella, and got a paw slap for his pains. But during these later years the chain and muzzle have been useless precautions. His teeth are gone, his claws disappeared, his strength departed. He has become a dilapidated bear, forlorn, ragged, poverty-stricken. He has looked of late as though he habitually lodged in lumber-yards, and made his breakfast on the morning breeze. His master bore a strong likeness in these respects to the bear himself.

When the forlorn pair appeared before Police Head-quarters consternation seized the magnates within. Kirsch being on the post of observation was the first to see the bear dancing a lugubrious horn-pipe in his usual solemn way. He reported the fact to his superiors, and hinted his suspicion that the performance was contrary to law. The Revised Statutes and City Ordinances were hurriedly searched while the bear danced, happily unconscious of what was being done about him inside. At last it was found that the wise Aldermen last Spring had usurped the functions of the Legislature, and enacted that it should be a misdemeanor to lead any "bear or other noxious or dangerous animal" through the streets. It was a foul libel upon this particular bear to call him "noxious or dangerous," but there was the enacted wisdom of the Aldermen, so Kirsch sallied forth, and, arresting bear and master, bore them gallantly away to the Washington Place Police Court to the intense delight of an army of small boys who accompanied him on the route. Arriving at the court, Justice Wandell had never heard of any law to prevent the bear going about the streets and dancing as much as he liked. Commissioner Stiner happened to be present and he was appealed to, but his knowledge was as limited as that of the Justice, for he had never heard of the ordinance. So bear and man were discharged and went their way, hopeful of magisterial ignorance in the future, but fearful of the Police activity, which has so suddenly become aggravated.

This was not the only proof that the Police have become alert in small things which the morning afforded. Hardly had the bear departed when two stalwart policemen appeared, having in their resolute grasp a poor decrepit man and three small children, who had been guilty of the atrocious crime of seeking money enough to keep soul and body together by playing on musical instruments in the streets. The man had an accordeon, the little girl a banjo, and the two small boys violins. These culprits being arraigned before Inspector Dilks, a glance at their faces was sufficient to satisfy any one that no law had been violated, for it was manifest that these were the progeny of the man, and the law against children playing in the street applies solely to those who are hired out to strangers for that purpose, and is intended to break up the Italian padrone system. Yet Sergt. Armstrong, of the Twelfth Precinct, had sent this man and these little ones over six miles to Police Head-quarters, only to have them discharged by Superintendent Walling, and afford that official the opportunity to make a few sharp remarks concerning the stupidity of the arrest, and the more stupid proceedings of Sergt. Armstrong.

POSTAL SERVICE.

REFORMS INTRODUCED BY POSTMASTER JAMES—FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Innovations and improvements in the postal service of this City are of almost daily occurrence, now that the new Post Office is approaching completion. Some of the many reforms which Postmaster James has been for some time contemplating are to be introduced in a few days, with a view to testing their practicability. No branch of the service has been more thoroughly systematized than the collection and delivery of letters throughout the City. That is now as perfect and complete as it can be with the present number of carriers, which is about 450. The carriers are under the supervision of General Superintendent Gaylor, who has been in the New-York Post Office for the past twenty-two years. He is in direct telegraphic communication with every station in the City, and can be informed as to the movement of the carriers at all times.

Every candidate for the position of carrier, besides being subjected to a rigid physical inspection, is examined as to his ability to decipher irregular writing, and before securing a first-class appointment, must serve as a substitute, after which he is made an auxiliary, and, when a vacancy occurs, is promoted to a regular position. Most of the stations have been recently removed to more convenient localities, where there have been placed improved fixtures, besides obtaining more suitable accommodations for the public. The most important change will be that of Station A, from under the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Spring street, to the large building on Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, formerly known as the Lafayette Hall. The transportation of City matter is much facilitated by the use of the Elevated Railway, and the mail messengers who travel between the stations on the horse-cars.

It is the general impression with the public that letters posted up town, intended for delivery above Canal street, must be first carried to the General Office. This is a mistake. Stations A, B, C, and D form a circuit over which a messenger goes hourly every morning. Stations E, F, G, and H form another circuit, from which letters are hourly taken. There are eight stations in Westchester County which also have four deliveries each day. They are Morrisania, (which has two mounted and four foot carriers,) West Farms, Tremont, Fordham, Woodlawn, King's Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil, and Riverdale. They also have an early mail by the old route, which is delivered the same as usual.

On and after to-morrow the mails will close on Sundays the same time as on other days in the week. There will also be a collection from all the lamp-post boxes between Canal and Seventieth streets at 2:30 o'clock P. M., which will be in time for the evening mails in every direction; also, a collection at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening.

Direct bags will also be made up at 6 o'clock at Station F, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. All mail matter not in time for the general office will be collected at the various stations and sent to Station F, the nearest office to the Grand Central Depot. This will be a great accommodation to the public in the upper part of the City.

Clerks from the general office now board the night trains at New-Haven and Wilmington, and sort the mail for delivery in this City.

Among the many improvements to be introduced at the new office, will be a letter-drop for every State in the Union, under every one of which will be a drop for the principal city of each State. While the mails will be supposed to close at the usual hours, letters dropped in the proper receptacles will have a margin of from twenty to twenty-five minutes. The finishing touches are now being given to the new office, and the removal will take place the last week of August.

A BAR-ROOM AFFRAY.

On Thursday evening last, Justice Hatch, of Newtown, visited the office of Justice Murphy, of Winfield, for the purpose of drawing up a decree in an appeal case. In this business the two were engaged until 11:30, when Justice Murphy, as the last train had left for Newtown, decided to walk home in company with Justice Hatch, and they left the office for that purpose. On the way they stopped at the lager-beer saloon of Anthony Brunz, and while there Louis Hamann, the Postmaster at Winfield, entered the saloon and called for drinks, which were supplied to him. He then commenced to abuse Justice Murphy. After some words, however, the difficulty was apparently settled, and Hamann left, as is supposed, for his home. About an hour afterward he returned accompanied by two of his employes, Nicholas Borbacher and Lewis Nolan, and again commenced abusing Justices Murphy and Hatch. At this Murphy and Hamann clinched, when the two employes interfered and attacked Murphy, tearing his clothing almost completely off, and otherwise abusing him. At this moment a pistol-shot was fired by some person as yet unknown, the ball striking the seventh rib of Borbacher and glancing, entering his body, where it still remains, the physicians being unable by probing to find it. This closed the affray. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by Drs. Morris, Zink, and Gaylor. Yesterday morning Justice Murphy made complaint before Justice Vanderveer, at Newtown, against Anthony Brunz, Hamann, Borbacker, and Nolan of felonious assault with intent to kill. The parties were arrested and arraigned before the Justice yesterday afternoon. Brunz pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the case of the other three the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, the parties meantime to remain in custody of the officer.

INFANTRY TARGET PRACTICE.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR—RESULT OF THE SHOOTING.

The Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, occupied the range at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments represented were the Thirteenth, Companies B and I, sixty-eight men, Capt. Baldwin commanding, Capt. Parker, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fourteenth, Companies E and K, seventy-five men, under command of Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Fagan, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fifteenth Battalion, Companies A and D, eighty-six men, commanded by Capt. Meyer, Capt. Kelly, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Twenty-eighth Battalion, Companies A and G, forty-seven men, Capt. Wandell commanding, Capt. Heerdt, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Major S. Richards, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was detailed to command the corps, but, through illness, he did not make his appearance until 1:30 P. M. Major Edward Maxwell acted as Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The only company commandant who observed order in moving his command back from one range to another was the veteran Capt. Noah Cocheu, of the Thirteenth Regiment. The remaining companies straggled back in confusion, some men carrying several guns and others having none. The guard at the entrance to the field was not properly mounted during the early part of the day. On one occasion three privates from the Fourteenth Regiment were acting as sentinels, when a party of men of the Fifteenth Battalion deliberately passed out, without opposition from the indolent guard. The number of men who qualified to shoot at the 300 and 400 yards range comprised twenty-one from the Thirteenth, twenty-five from the Fourteenth, twenty-nine from the Fifteenth, and seventeen from the Twenty-eighth. Following are the best scores at 300 and 400 yards:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Corp. Townley	3 3 4 5 0	15	4 4 4 4 2	18	33
Priv. t: Campbell	2 3 5 4 5	19	0 2 5 3 3	13	32
Private Clemens	0 2 0 4 4	10	0 3 0 3 3	9	19
Capt. Cocheu	3 2 5 2 2	13	0 0 0 3 3	6	19
Private Hennigan	5 3 0 0 0	8	3 2 0 5 0	10	18
Corp. Ackerman	3 2 0 0 0	5	3 3 3 2 2	13	18
Corp. McCutcheon	2 0 0 0 3	5	3 0 3 4 3	13	18
Private Ware	5 3 3 0 3	14	0 0 0 0 4	4	18
Private Simms	3 4 2 2 5	16	0 0 0 0 0	0	16
Private Camen	2 0 2 3 0	7	0 3 3 0 3	9	16
Drummer Hopkins	5 0 0 0 2	7	3 2 0 0 0	5	12
Private Weller	3 0 4 0 0	7	2 3 0 0 0	5	12

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Casey	4 5 5 5 5	24	4 0 2 3 0	9	33
Capt. Mitchell	4 2 3 5 4	18	5 2 0 0 3	10	28
Private Mayoury	0 4 3 5 5	17	0 0 4 4 3	11	28
Corp. Fiachy	0 4 2 4 0	10	4 3 5 4 0	16	26
Private Wenlan	3 2 0 0 3	8	3 5 2 2 5	17	25
Private King	3 3 0 3 5	14	0 0 2 5 3	10	24
Private Naughton	2 0 2 2 2	8	0 0 2 4 3	9	17
Private Parmalee	5 3 4 2 0	14	2 0 0 0 0	2	16
Private James	3 4 0 5 0	12	0 0 0 2 0	2	14

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Dr. Winkeman	5 3 5 4 5	22	0 0 4 0 0	4	26
Private Ahlers	4 0 4 3 5	16	0 0 3 5 0	8	24
Private Kuhle	4 2 3 3 0	12	2 4 0 3 2	11	23
Privat. Steffins	4 2 4 4 4	18	0 0 0 3 0	3	21
Private Vogel	4 3 2 4 2	15	0 0 2 0 0	2	17

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Marshal	2 2 2 4 3	13	5 4 2 5 2	18	31
Capt. Heerdt	4 3 2 0 3	12	5 3 3 3 3	17	29
Corporal Hummel	0 3 5 2 2	12	0 2 4 2 3	11	23
Private Schweizer	0 4 0 5 5	14	0 0 4 4 0	8	22
Private Barrott	2 4 2 0 0	8	4 5 0 0 0	9	17
Corporal Schweizel	4 0 2 5 2	13	0 0 3 0 0	3	16
Capt. Wandell	0 3 0 4 0	7	4 0 0 5 0	9	16
Private Squire	0 4 2 0 0	6	0 5 0 2 3	10	16
Lieut. Hartmann	0 2 4 4 2	12	0 0 0 0 3	3	15
Drum'r Schottler	4 0 3 0 4	11	0 0 0 3 0	3	14

The troops marched up to the cars in time to take the 6:42 o'clock train by the Central Railroad of Long Island for Hunter's Point. The train arrived thirty-three minutes behind time, and arrived at Hunter's Point Ferry fifty minutes late.

A RAILROAD WAR ENDED.

It has been known for some time in railroad circles that there was trouble among several of the roads running between St. Louis and Kansas City, the effect of which was manifest in Wall street. The cause of this trouble was said to be that Jay Gould, having obtained possession of the Kansas City and Northern and the Kansas Pacific Railroads, had made a combination that practically excluded all other competing lines between these points.

It appears that this combination did not succeed, however, as will be seen from the following telegram received yesterday by Mr. Andrew Peirce, the President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, from his Superintendent in St. Louis:

ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1875.

A. Peirce, Esq., President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad:

Mr. Carr (President Kansas and Pacific Railroad) has just called and informed me officially that there is no contract in existence with the Kansas City and Northern Road, and that the Kansas Pacific desires to be on friendly terms with our road; that our line is to be treated the same as all other lines that connect with the Kansas Pacific, and he desires that we make no contract that will in any way interfere with our friendly relations in the exchange of business. Jay Gould telegraphs him that he desires the Kansas Pacific to end at Kansas City, and the Union Pacific at Omaha, and that all connecting lines be treated alike. I have said to him that I thought that would be satisfactory to our people.

A. A. TALMAGE.

This action on the part of Mr. Carr, will, it is said, place all the competing lines upon their original basis, and upon friendly terms, thus ending a railroad war which threatened to be bitter and enduring.

ANOTHER EXCISE RAID.

Last evening Commissioner Stiner once more descended upon divers places known as "dives," in the Tenth Precinct, through the agency of Capt. Ulman, whose officers did the work while the Commissioner and Captain stood by to see that it was properly done. The majority of those captured were those seized a few days ago by Mr. Stiner, but who immediately went to work again selling unlicensed liquor. Mr. Stiner declars that the object of this second foray upon the same people is to convince the public that he is in earnest in his efforts to break up disreputable houses and unlicensed liquor traffic.

The persons seized last night and locked up to answer were: Herman Schinkorvitz, No. 101 Hester street; Dora Meyers, No. 102 Canal street; Valentine Davis, No. 85 Rivington street; John F. Schroeder, No. 33 Bowery; Fredrick Strauss, No. 22 Bowery; Elizabeth Batcheler, No. 33 Bowery; Samuel Smith, No. 33 Bowery; Louis Bechtel, No. 25 Bowery; Delia Hennessy, No. 15 Bowery; and J. Monson, No. 91 Bowery. They were all locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court this morning, when Commissioner Stiner will appear against them, and endeavor to make a better job than he did a week ago, when nearly all these persons were arrested by his order for the same offense.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Purchasing Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Messrs. Johnston, Livingston, J. H. Hutchinson, William McKnight, John M. Denison, Abner Coburn, William Windom, and George Stark, met yesterday at No. 23 Fifth avenue, to receive the stock of those first mortgage bondholders who were willing to accept the plan of reorganization hereinbefore published. The meeting was a long one and its proceedings were not divulged. Mr. Hutchinson, however, informed a TIMES reporter that of $30,000,000 of first mortgage bondholders, two-thirds had agreed to the proposals of the Purchasing Committee to buy in the road and other property at the sale of the same to take place at noon on Monday, under a decree of the United States Court.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE LIGHTER.

It is now believed that there were three river thieves concerned in the attempt on the oil lighter Competitor, on board of which the explosion and fire took place at the foot of Morgan street, Jersey City, on Thursday morning. A statement is made by the Captain of one of the vessels lying at the dock that three men were seen on the dock previous to the explosion, and that two of them went on board the lighter, while the other remained on guard. The body of one man has already been found, as was stated yesterday, while the other is supposed to be in the wreck of the boat or at the bottom of the river. The man on the dock ran away as soon as the explosion occurred. The recovered body has not been identified.

BROOKLYN DETECTIVES IN CANADA.

On the morning of the 7th of May last it was discovered that Catharine Martin and Mary Morris had escaped from Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, where they were awaiting trial on a charge of shoplifting. A bar in the window of the cell occupied by the women was wrenched off, making an aperture about ten inches wide. It was said that the women, one of whom weighed 200 pounds, escaped through this opening, and although an investigation revealed the fact that some time before the escape a jail official held a conversation with the prisoners by climbing up a ladder to their cell window, complicity in the escape was not fixed on any one. Detectives Corwin and Folk were assigned the work of capturing the women, and after long and diligent search succeeded in "locating" the fugitives in Montreal, Canada. On Thursday morning Corwin and Folk left Brooklyn for Montreal, and yesterday the Superintendent received a dispatch saying they had arrested the women, but that the latter refused to return without extradition papers. In the afternoon the women were taken before a Montreal magistrate and discharged, there being no extradition treaty concerning cases of larceny existing between this country and Canada. The detectives are expected home to-day.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHICAGO CLUB DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS—GAMES TO BE PLAYED TO-DAY.

The second game of the championship series, between the Chicago Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in the presence of about 300 persons. The Chicago Club went first to the bat, and secured runs in each of the first four innings. After that point they were less successful, making only one run during the remainder of the game. The Atlantics scored runs in only two innings—one in the third and two in the sixth. The latter club played under a disadvantage, Boyd being absent, and Knowdell, their catcher, (being unwell,) had to play at right field, Fleet taking his place as catcher. Kessler has left the club and joined the old Red Stocking Club, of Cincinnati, now being reorganized in that city. The Chicago Club did some very good batting, Devlin and Glenn each making a good two-base hit, and Hastings and Warren each making two single-base hits. The fielding was good on both sides. The game was won by the Chicago Club, by a score of 6 to 3. The following is the score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Higham, 2d b	2	0	1	Barlow, 2d b	0	0	1
Devlin, 1st b	0	1	17	Cassidy, p	1	0	0
Hines, c. f.	1	1	1	Clinton, 1st b	0	1	8
Glenn, l. f.	0	1	1	Fleet, c	1	0	3
Peters, s. s.	0	1	1	Moore, s. s.	0	0	4
Hastings, c	2	2	2	Pabor, l. f.	0	2	4
Golden, p	0	1	0	Nichols, 3d b	0	0	2
Warren, 3 b	1	2	1	McGee, c. f.	0	1	1
Belaski, r. f.	0	1	2	Knowdell, r. f.	1	1	4
Total	6	10	27	Total	3	5	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Chicago	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—6
Atlantic	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Umpire—Mr. Matthews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First base by errors—Chicago, 4; Atlantic, 5.
Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Atlantic, 0.

NOTES.

The St. Louis and New-Haven Clubs played a game in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon. Up to the ending of the sixth inning it was very closely contested, the score being a tie—four to four. In the three last innings, however, the St. Louis Club made five runs and the New-Havens three, which gave the victory to the St. Louis Club by a score of nine to seven.

The St. Louis Club will play a game with the Hartford Club this afternoon, in Hartford, Conn.

On the Union Grounds there will be a game at 3:30 this afternoon, between the Chicago Club and the Mutuals, of this City.

Yesterday the Olympic Club, of Manhattanville, and the Hoboken Club played their first amateur championship game of the season on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in the presence of about 3,000 spectators. The game was called at 4:30 P. M., with Mr. Loughlin, of the Flyaways, of this City, as umpire. The Olympics went first to the bat. The game, which was a very exciting one, both clubs having their best nine in the field, was won by the Olympics by a score of 11 to 8. Of the winning club, Welch, Whalen, and Moran played best at the bat, and in the field, Powers, as catcher, did capitally, and Killoran did well as pitcher. On the Hobokens' side, Norton, Donahue, and Shreve excelled at the bat. Kammerner played well at short stop, and McCracken made good play in left field.

The New-Havens were defeated at New-Haven yesterday by the St. Louis Browns by a score of 9 to 7.

The following amateur games have also been arranged to be played this afternoon:

Concord, of Brooklyn, vs. Staten Island Club, on the Capitoline Grounds.

Produce Exchange Club, of this City, vs. Englewood Club, of Englewood, N. J., on the Capitoline Grounds—return game.

Winona Club, of Flatbush, Long Island, vs. Seneca, of Brooklyn, at the Prospect Park Ball Grounds.

The Flyaway and Hoboken Clubs will play at the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken.

The Alpine Base Ball Club, of Sing Sing, having disbanded, some of the old members decided to organize a new club, and did so. They now call themselves the Alert Base Ball Club.

ESCAPE OF A WITNESS.

Frank Benson, the ex-policeman upon whose complaint Gen. Ramsay and others were arrested on a charge of keeping a gambling house in Jersey City, made his escape from the First District Court room, where he had been taken preparatory to being committed to the County Jail as a witness. The escape was effected on Tuesday morning, but the Police were so much ashamed of their carelessness that they have kept the matter a profound secret. Benson's complaint was that he had been swindled in the gambling house, and Justice Davis was determined to hold him as a witness because others have made similar complaints, and afterward, by arrangement with the gamblers, refused to appear and substantiate their charges. There is some suspicion that the officers who had Benson in custody connived at his escape, and the Police Commissioners will make an investigation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

E. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Frank N. Lord, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Francis A. Walker, of New-Haven, is at the Gilsey House.

William T. Adams, ("Oliver Optic,") of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

William Stickney and F. H. Smith, of the Indian Commission, and Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

OHIO POLITICS.

DOLEFUL PREDICTIONS BY A DEMOCRAT.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has a letter from one of its Democratic correspondents, dated Columbus, Ohio, July 28, in which he says: "Unless it be dissatisfied hard-money Democrats, there are none of the political 'middlemen,' who have had a numerous existence in Ohio. The Liberal Republicans in the Greeley campaign numbered probably 25,000; of these more than half have since acted with the Democrats, while a small portion have gone back to the Republicans. In the campaign of 1873 a portion of this element, which would support neither Noyes nor Allen, nominated a candidate of their own and polled about 10,000 votes, which would otherwise have largely gone to Noyes. This independent vote is undoubtedly a unit for Hayes, this year on account of their hard-money predilections. In fact, I cannot recall a single name of any prominence in the Liberal following now allied with the Democracy. In Cincinnati such men as Hoadley, Stallo, Hassaurek, Halstead, Matthews, and many others; in Cleveland, Robert F. Paine, Hutchins, and Spaulding, will all vote against inflation. Gen. Brinkerhoff, editor of the *Ohio Liberal*, at Mansfield, is working against Allen with his sharp tongue and caustic pen. Add to these the German Republicans, hitherto estranged from the party, and you get very nearly the strength of the Democratic opposition. The Democrats, on the other hand, have no allies. They are making the fight unaided against odds, for I count the support of the inflation Republicans as of little importance, and cannot hope to poll the full party strength. It does not require elaborate ciphering to find that all the chances, therefore, are against them. With 10,000 Liberal votes, as many more for the temperance ticket, and an unpopular candidate against him, Allen was only successful two years ago by a thousand majority, receiving the smallest vote polled by any Democratic nominee for years. Add fully three-fourths of the above 20,000 to the Republican ticket this year, count upon an increase of 15,000 more over the Republican vote for Noyes, and you have about the total vote Hayes will receive this year. This is 30,000 more than Allen had two years ago, 5,000 more than that cast for the Democratic ticket in 1874, and about the same as that on which Hayes beat Pendleton in 1869. At a safe estimate Hayes will have 15,000 over Allen in 1875. These are melancholy facts, but they are facts that you can't shut your eyes to."

THE PEACH SEASON OPENED.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Thursday, July 29, says: "Although scattering crates of peaches have been passing North for some days, it was not until yesterday that the shipments reached any considerable amount. From that date the season may be said to have fairly opened. About ten car-loads of peaches passed through to New-York. They were scattered about in twice as many cars, and did not constitute a regular peach train. One chartered car went through, being the first of the season. A regular peach train will be put on in a few days. Hale's Earlies, the only variety now going into market from the Peninsula, are of slow sale in New-York owing to the presence of fine Georgia Rareripes. The quotations yesterday were from 75 cents to $1 50 per crate."

A MONUMENT TO A MILL RIVER VICTIM.

A monument was erected at Agawam, Mass., Thursday, to Dr. Johnson, of Williamsburg, who was swept away by the Mill River disaster. The monument is of Scotch granite, composed of base, plinth, die and shaft, the plinth bearing this inscription: "Dr. E. M. Johnson, wife, three children and mother, were swept away at Williamsburg, in the great disaster of May 16, 1874. He graduated at the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1862, served with credit as surgeon in the Second Cavalry during the rebellion, and settled in Williamsburg in the Fall of 1865. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church, and prominent in religious matters, conscientious, and universally beloved as a man, physician and Christian."

THE TURF.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE GREAT RACE FOR THE SARATOGA CUP—A REVIEW OF THE CONTEST—TO-DAY'S RACING—THE ENTRIES AND THE BETTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 30, 1875.

The excitement consequent upon the great race for the Saratoga Cup, yesterday, has not entirely subsided, and it is still vigorously discussed by the partisans of the respective stables. In my necessarily hurried dispatch of yesterday several points about the great struggle were omitted, and the causes which led to the unexpected result of a dead heat between those grand horses, Preakness and Springbok, were not adverted to. The most prominent turfmen expected to see the time made by Harry Bassett in his contest with Longfellow beaten, but they certainly did not imagine that the record would be lowered as much as two and three-quarter seconds. Neither Preakness nor Springbok was ever in finer condition than when they appeared at the post yesterday, and the same may be said of all the others, with the exception of Aaron Pennington, who was scouring badly just before the race, and consequently weakened during the struggle. Mr. McGrath did not mislead his friends about his horse. He told them he would run the distance in better time than Basset, and he did. He was timed in 3:58¼. Without underrating the speed and prowess of Preakness, it must be conceded that Col. McDaniel was most unfortunate in not being able to secure the services of a heavy weight jockey to ride Springbok. The horse developed an extraordinary dislike to Patsy Hennessey, the heavy weight jockey of McDaniel, and it was unsafe to allow him to mount the horse. As soon as he sees Hennessey in his stable Springbok shows his teeth, and begins snapping at him furiously, and makes free use of his heels while the young man is in sight, and whenever he has ridden him the horse has showed a disposition to sulk. Under these circumstances it was determined to mount Walter Clark, who weighs less than ninety pounds, and the horse was burdened with over twenty-five pounds of dead weight to make up the deficiency. Clark managed the big horse magnificently until it came to the final struggle, when he became so exhausted that he could not hold the horse together, and he required stimulants to keep him up after being lifted from the horse.

It must also be remembered that, according to the old standard, Springbok was giving Preakness three years and twelve pounds, and the most intelligent turfmen with whom I have conversed are pronounced in their opinion that Springbok should have won the race handily, all things being equal. On the contrary, Mr. Puryear thinks that Grinstead should have won it, and blames Barbee for laying back so far on the last mile, as he closed up a fearful gap on the homestretch. But the truth is the pace was so terrific that Barbee thought the other horses would come back to him. Instead of this, however, the pace was increased each quarter of a mile, the last quarter being the fastest of the race, viz.; 24¼ seconds, which is at the rate of 3:38 for the two miles and a quarter, which proves conclusively that there was not much "quitting," and this is where Barbee made a miscalculation. Grinstead, by the great space he closed up, must have run the last quarter in about 22½ seconds. In fact, the more one enters into the details of the race the greater it appears. The world never saw one like it before, but what the future may bring forth is hard to conjecture while we have a track like the one here, and the horses keep increasing in speed and stamina. The three miles on Tuesday next, and the four miles on the 21st of August, are the next great events that are looked forward to with intense interest, and that the records will be beaten on both occasions may be readily anticipated.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The purses for to-morrow have closed remarkably well, and the interesting feature of the day will be the mile heat hurdle race. The sport is to commence with a free handicap for all ages, (one mile,) and the following nine have accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper: R. W. Cameron's br. f. Inspiration, 4 years, 98 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's gr. f. Grey Lag, 3 years, 78 pounds; George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, 105 pounds; P. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, formerly Searcher, 3 years, 88 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 110 pounds; W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years, 85 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, 79 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Naptha, 84 pounds—(this is the same filly that won yesterday;) and Oden Bowie's b. c. Keene Richards, 4 years, 98 pounds. This is a splendid field of horses for the distance, and there cannot fail to be a fine struggle. The second race is for a purse of $800, for all ages, two miles and an eighth, which will bring out five contestants, including A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years, 105 pounds; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, 114 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's br. f. Invoice, 3 years, 87 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years, 105 pounds, and A. Grinstead's b. c. Monmouth, 4 years, 108 pounds. The concluding event will be a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, over four hurdles, for a purse of $650, of which $150 goes to the second horse, eighty yards to be a distance. The following seven are engaged: S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, 133 pounds; A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, 134 pounds; A. H. Torrence's b. g., 4 years, by Tipperary out Jennie P.; C. F. Elwes' ch. c. Prodigal Son, 4 years, 141 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, 138 pounds; Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years, 158 pounds, and Anthony Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, 136 pounds. The speculation on these events to-night is at the following rates:

MILE HANDICAP.

McDaniel's filly	$400	$500	$400
Leander	310	400	260
Carolina	150	140	115
Enlister	135	100	80
Inspiration	110	105	75
Countess	250	300	250
Keene Richards	120	105	70
Spindrift	135	115	85
Grey Lag	155	125	85
Total	$1,765	$1,899	$1,420

TWO MILES AND AN EIGHTH.

Madge	$200	$200	$200
Monmouth	185	165	150
Mate	150	150	125
Vandalite	60	50	40
Invoice	30	30	25
Total	$625	$595	$540

HURDLE RACE.

Bullet	$75	$100
Daylight	60	85
Cariboo	65	100
Warrior	50	75
Minnie Mac	50	60
Torrence	60	60
Prodigal Son	30	45
Total	$390	$435

BETTING IN THE CITY.

Very little interest has been manifested by the sporting men of this City in the races which are announced to take place at Saratoga to-day, and comparatively little money has been wagered in the pool-rooms on the events. The following are quotations from the auction pools sold at Johnson's:

ONE MILE FREE HANDICAP.

Leander	$150	$200
Countess	100	125
McDaniel's	60	100
Caroline	50	65
Spindrift	45	55
Inspiration	35	40
Keene Richards	25	35
Enlister, Greyleg, } Field	20	30

TWO AND ONE-EIGHTH MILE DASH.

Madge	$225	$300
Mate	138	185
Monmouth	90	125
Vandalite	60	90
Invoice	40	75

HURDLE HANDICAP RACE.

Bullet	$150	$200
Daylight	135	160
Minnie Mac	120	150
Cariboo	65	90
Warrior	50	75
Prodigal Son, Tipperary Colt, } Field	35	70

The following table shows the number of tickets sold on each race in the Paris mutual pools at Johnson's and the Turf Exchange:

FREE HANDICAP RACE.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Caroline	3	18
Countess	10	36
McDaniel's	15	39
Greyleg	1	0
Leander	15	53
Spindrift	3	18
Keene Richards	1	0
Inspiration	1	9
Enlister	1	3

TWO AND ONE-EIGHTH MILE DASH.

Monmouth	4	27
Mate	14	26
Madge	18	62
Invoice	0	9
Vandalite	3	15

HURDLE HANDICAP RACE.

Minnie Mac	6	21
Daylight	10	48
Tipperary gelding	7	9
Warrior	0	3
Cariboo	8	9
Bullet	8	40
Prodigal Son	0	3

RACES AT GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 30.—The Trotting Association races here to-day gave great satisfaction. Thirteen horses started in the three-minute race, which was won by Charlie, of Erie, Penn. Time—2:40, 2:43, 2:37¾, 2:45. Henry took the first heat. The 2:45 race was also won by Charlie, beating a field of eleven horses. Time—2:42¾, 2:42½, 2:44¼. The pacing race was won by Indiana, of Lancaster, Penn., distancing the field in the first heat.

TROTTING AT CLEVELAND.

A FINE DAY—GREAT CROWDS AND GOOD RACES—GOLDSMITH MAID WINS THE FREE FOR ALL PURSE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—This was the last day of the Cleveland Club races. The day was fine, and there was a far larger attendance than had ever been assembled on this course. The sport was superb and very exciting. Fine displays of speed, both in running and trotting, were witnessed.

Lewinski took the seventh heat and the race for the unfinished 2:31 class race postponed from yesterday. Time, 2:26¾. The betting on this heat was twelve to one against the winner.

The first race on to-day's programme was a running race, two miles, for a purse of $800: first horse, $480; second, $200; third, $120. The starters were War Jig, Vicksburg, Queen of Diamonds, and Got Ricely. The horses were sent away, with Ricely ten lengths behind. The first mile was a beautiful race, the Queen, Vicksburg, and War Jig being bunched the entire distance, passing the wire with the honors even. At the first quarter of the second mile Queen of Diamonds dropped back, hopelessly beaten, War Jig and Vicksburg neck and neck. At the three-quarter pole Ricely passed the Queen and made play for the leaders, but the pace was too hot, the two coming up the stretch locked together, and passed the wire with War Jig a throat-latch to the fore. Time—3:34¾.

SUMMARY.

War Jig	1
Vicksburg	2
Got Ricely	3
Queen of Diamonds	4
Father Ryan	drawn.

For the 2:27 class, a purse, $3,5000—$2,100 to the first, $875 to the second, and $525 to the third horse—a field of eight started. Mollie Morris took the lead at the start and maintained it throughout, coming in easily four lengths ahead of Carrie, with Mazomanie, the favorite, third. Time—2:22¾. Bertie's driver was thrown from his sulky at the first turn, and his mare ran four miles before she was headed, but without serious damage.

The second heat was a comparatively easy one for Mollie Morris, the other horses all indulging in jigs, Mazomanie, the favorite, going all to pieces and coming home last. Coming up the stretch Eva made an effort for first place and was only a length behind, Brasfield third. Time—2:25¼.

In the third heat Snowball was drawn. Much useless scoring was indulged in, but the horses finally got away to a good start. Mazomanie and Mollie Morris led the field to the first quarter, where the former broke up, and dropped far back, and Morris shot ahead, and kept the lead to within 100 feet of the wire, where Carrie came with a splendid burst of speed, and carried Morris to a break, and took the heat by two lengths, Morris second, Rarus a good third. Time, 2:24½.

In the fourth heat, Carrie started out with the lead, but broke on the first turn, and fell back hopelessly beaten for the heat. Morris had taken the lead and kept it to the distance stand, where Rarus rushed past her like a meteor, taking the heat by a length, Morris second, Belle Brasfield third. Time, 2:24½.

Rarus taking the heat in such excellent time, it put pool-buyers all to sea, and the buying became wild and excited. Mazomanie had been backed heavily, but had become very lame, and his friends, before the fourth heat, pitched on Carrie, but bought every way when she lost the heat, many pinning their faith to Rarus, and in the fifth heat he showed himself a horse of wonderful speed, winning the heat as he liked, Morris second, Eva third. Time—2:23½.

Brasfield, Eva, and Mazomanie were sent to the stables, not having won a heat in the five, and the sixth heat was a very fine race between Morris, who led to the first half, and Rarus. The latter took the heat and race, Morris second, and Carrie third. Time—2:26¼.

SUMMARY.

Rarus	4	6	3	1	1	1
Mollie Morris	1	1	2	2	2	2
Carrie	2	5	1	6	3	3
Eva	6	2	6	4	3	r.o.
Belle Brasfield	3	3	4	3	4	r.o.
Mazomanie	4	7	5	5	5	r.o.
Snowball	7	4	dr.			
Bertie	dis.					

Time—2:22¾, 2:25¼, 2:24½, 2:24½, 2:23½, 2:26¼.

At the close of this race Occident, the California trotter, was led before the grand stand for the edification of the spectators, and was received with great applause.

The great attraction of the day, the free-for-all race between American Girl, Lulu, and Goldsmith Maid, came off next. After repeated attempts to get away, they were sent, with the Girl three lengths away. The Maid and Lulu kept together to the second quarter, where Lulu went up, and was passed by the Girl, but took the second place again at the third post, and crept up on the Maid, who jogged under the wire, Lulu three lengths away, and the Girl twenty yards behind. Time—2:18¾.

An even send-off for the second heat, but at the turn Lulu went up and lost badly, the Girl dropping back three lengths, with Lulu ten lengths away. These positions were maintained into the straight, where the Girl left her feet and Lulu came very fast, but lost her footing and the Girl came in second, all pulling up before reaching the wire. Time—2:19¾.

In the second heat the horses got off well together, but at the first turn Lulu went up and dropped back, the Girl taking the second place, the Maid leading five lengths at the half. These positions remained unchanged to the stretch, where Lulu passed the Girl and pushed the Maid hard to the wire, lacking only a length and a half. Time—2:19½.

SUMMARY.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lulu	2	3	2
American Girl	3	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	33½	1:07½	1:42¼	2:18¾
Second heat	34	1:08½	1:43½	2:19¾
Third heat	33½	1:07½	1:43¾	2:19½

The last race was for the 2:34 class; purse $2,000; first horse, $1,000; second, $500; third, $300; fourth, $200. Hall shot to the front at the first turn, and gradually increased his lead, coming under the wire in a slow jog. Frank second, Carlisle third, Nerea fourth, Temple fifth. Hall led to the homestretch in the second heat, when Nerea carried him to a break and came in two lengths ahead, Carlisle third. Time—2:30½. Nerea kept the second place in the third heat until passing the half mile, where Hall broke up, and Nerea came in two lengths ahead, Carlisle again third. Time—2:28½.

Owing to the darkness the race was postponed until 8:30 to-morrow morning.

TROTTING IN JERSEY CITY.

A large number of persons assembled at the West Side race-course, in Jersey City, yesterday, to witness a trotting match for a purse of $100; $50 to first horse, $35 to second, and $15 to third. There were six entries. The following is a summary:

WEST SIDE DRIVING PARK, Friday, July 30.—Trotting match for purse of $100:

J. Harper's Fanny H	1	1	1
J. Driscoll's Modesty	2	3	2
J. Forepus' Keystone	3	2	3
C. Mills' Nellie	0	0	0
Owner's Macbeth	0	0	0
J. Finlay's Hurry	0	0	0

Time—3:04, 2:57, 2:47½.

To-day the 2:42 purse will be trotted for $100. There are nine entries.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—The trotting horses for the four days' meeting next week are arriving rapidly, and over forty are now stabled at the Driving Park. The horses for the free-for-all race, including Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Judge Fullerton, and Occident, will arrive Sunday morning.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, July 30.—The sweepstakes race for horses that never had beaten 2:29, for a purse of $500, closed the July Meeting for New-England horses at Beacon Park to-day. The following is the summary:

J. T. Manson's ch. m. Flora Belle	1	1	3	2	1
J. A. Dusten's br. g. Frank Palmer	2	3	1	1	2
M. Carroll's blk. g. General	3	2	2	4	3
H. Brock's b. g. Honest Billy	4	4	4	3	4

Time—2:34½, 2:31, 2:34½, 2:34½, 2:32½.

FATHER BURKE.

A Louisville friend of Father Tom Burke, who had become anxious through the doleful accounts of the present state of his health, wrote him a letter of inquiry lately, and has received a reply, dated July 7, in which he says: "I have been ailing much since January, but I managed to preach the Lent in Dublin, though always in pain, and staying in bed almost every day till evening. After Easter I went immediately to give a retreat in Cork, preaching three sermons a day, and that finished me. I came down here, disabled, on the 25th of April, and after a month of great suffering, finding myself no better, I went to Dublin and secured the attendance of the three first physicians in the city. They found me suffering from ulceration of the bowels and inflammation of the mucous membrane. The doctors said that they were not without hope of my recovery. Rest, long and perfect, proper food, and medicine will, they hope, bring me through the present crisis. I feel, myself, that with God's help I shall recover; and my doctor here, who is a really clever man, is quite confident."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BLACKBIRDS.

A farmer writes from Wood's Hole to the Boston *Advertiser*: "A few days ago, as the barley in my fields was ripening, the blackbirds began to gather about it, and my farmer began to anathematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow. 'Why, they come,' said he, 'in clouds from Naushon, and all about us.' Notwithstanding, I told him I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of the grain very much stripped and cut up by the army worm. When the barley was down they began to march out of the field in a compact stream through the bar-way into the next one, and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon them and devoured them by thousands, very materially lessening their numbers. The worms are so numerous that they have not destroyed them all, but have materially lessened them and their power of mischief. All honor, then, to the blackbirds, which are usually counted mischievous, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin. These army worms have returned after an interval of eight or ten years."

SOUTHERN WOMEN AND MEN.

From a recent letter, written by Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, while on a trip through the South, to the Cleveland *Herald*, we quote the following:

You can tell a Southern girl at once. She is rounder than her Northern sisters; indeed, she is never thin or lank; she walks with a languid step, and all her movements are slow and indolent; she is never alert. She has fine soft eyes, with a serene expression, very different from the quick, keen eyes of the North; she has not the beautiful red and white complexion of New-York and New-England, rather is she sallow, with few rose tints; you might call her cream color. She never looks anxious, no matter what happens: she does not think she can help matters by her advice or interference, but sits back calmly and leaves everything to "Brother," or "Pa," pronouncing the latter word in a way I defy a Northern girl to imitate. The word might be used as a shibboleth; it is not exactly "Pay," but half-way between that and the sound of "a" in "cat." Our Southern girl dresses picturesquely rather than trimly, and has brighter colors and more floating ends and curls about her than a Northern belle allows. She has pretty, plump hands, but she is not particular about the gloves that cover them—I mean particular compared with Fifth avenue rules. In short, she is a more voluminous sort of a girl in every way, and cares less about "the fashion." She has one decided advantage over the Northern girls, however, and that is her voice. it is sweeter and lower, a little trainante, perhaps, but essentially gentle and womanly. I cannot speak so highly of the Southern men, the young men of to-day. They do not seem to know exactly what they represent. They have neither the calm certainty of importance possessed by the old time Southerner, nor the bright, active energy and ambition of the young Northerner. They are either swept down, bewildered by the stream, or else, having drifted ashore in some little bay, they sit on the bank, and talk about their ancestors. A younger race is growing up, however, with ideas more adapted to the times.

THE MEANEST OF MISDEEDS.

Sunday morning, when the Grace Episcopal Church, corner Robin street and Clinton avenue, Albany, was opened the discovery was made that the premises had been visited by burglars and the missionary box broken open. An entrance had been effected through a window, and the sacrilegious thieves, undoubtedly angered at not finding any money in the box, vented their rage by tampering with the organ and mutilating the books in the library. The amount of injury done is considerable. This is the second time the church has been visited in this manner.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations:

Ophir	56½	Alpha	21¼
Mexican	22	Belcher	29⅞
Gould and Curry	19½	Consolidated Virginia	341
Best and Belcher	57½	Sierra Nevada	19⅜
Savage	143	California	65¼
Chollar	86	Segregated Belcher	99½
Hale and Norcross	49	Justice	140
Crown Point	34½	Exchequer	200
Yellow Jacket	89	Bullion	53
Imperial	11	Overman	81½
Empire Mill	7¼	Caledonia	28¼
Confidence	24¾	Union	9⅞
Kentuck	15⅜	Julia	21¾

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DEAR SIR: Your FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many patent medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours, GEORGE B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill., writes: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE: My sister is using the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION with great benefit."

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Bold Robberies Up the River.—Parties who will not use necessary precautionary means to protect their houses and lives from burglars, within the reach of every one, and found in OLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, which saves houses every day and was never broken through, deserve to be robbed. This apparatus is recommended by thousands who are using it.

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MARRIED.

CONOVER—STEELE.—On Wednesday, July 28, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Clinton av., Brooklyn, by Rev. Irvin H. Torrence, of Philadelphia, VINCENT CONOVER, of Victor, N. Y., to JENNIE STEELE, eldest daughter of the late Col. William Steele, of Brooklyn.

MATTHEW—WIGGIN.—On Tuesday, July 20, at the Church of St. Marylebone, London, GEORGE BUCKLEY MATTHEW, C. B., H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil, to ELIZABETH SUMNER, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Gerard, of New-York, and widow of Frederick Wiggin, of London, England.

DIED.

COOK.—On Thursday, July 29, REBECCA J., aged 17 years and 5 months, and on Friday, July 30, CHARLES H., aged 4 years and 11 months, children of Augustus G. and Deborah A. Cook.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Chapel, 23d st., near 3d av., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 1:30 o'clock.

HAZELTINE.—After a short illness, of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Leonard and Emma Hazeltine, aged 3 months and 28 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Chapel of Oak Hill Cemetery, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, Sunday morning, Aug. 1, on the arrival of the train by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey which leaves Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KANSKI.—At West Chester, N. Y., on Friday, July 30, 1875, EMMA LOUISA, daughter of Edward Kanski, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Church, West Chester.

MALLORY.—July 30, MAY ELMENDORF, infant daughter of Kate M. and John C. Mallory, Jr., aged 1 year and 16 days.

Funeral services Sunday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, R. S. Place, Esq., No. 387 Grand av., Brooklyn.

MAPES.—Of cholera infantum, ERASTUS C., son of Daniel and Evadna H. Mapes, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, West Farms, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 1, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

NOXON.—On the 27th of July, at Gaylordsville, Litchfield County, Conn., JAMES RUGGLES NOXON, in the 70th year of his age.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers will please copy.

PEMBER.—On the 27th inst., MABEL, daughter of Arthur and Alice Mary Pember.

PEMBER.—On the 30th inst., ALICE RICHARDSON, daughter of Arthur and Alice Mary Pember.

TODD.—At Long Branch, Wednesday, July 28, KATE MADELINE, only child of William James and Margaret D. Todd, aged 7 months and 7 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 67 West 46th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price, 25 cents each.

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NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 22, 1875.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK Friday, July 30, 1875.

Trade in live stock this forenoon was both small and dull, and the markets closed weak. Beeves sold at 10¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 7½ cwt., at Sixtieth Street Yards, and from 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt., at Harsimus Cove. From 56 to 57 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows very slow at $40@$75 ℔ head, Calves included. Grass Calves not quoted. Veals sold at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Sheep sold at 4½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb.; Lambs at 6½c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale; City-dressed active, on light arrivals, at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 72 rather rough Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 66 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 48 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with a fraction on on a portion of the herd. W. Thompson sold for Newell & Co. 69 good Iowa Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ to 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for Newell & Co. 85 good Iowa Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Samuels sold for Newell & Co. 34 generally good Iowa Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 34 good Iowa Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 7 cwt., scant. H. Meyer sold for self 66 rough Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ to 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for G. Burnside 18 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 6¾ cwt., strong; for Keeuer & Co., 17 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c., weight 7½ cwt. George Reid sold for Carter & Brother 53 common Ohio Cattle, Cows, and Steers mixed at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 59 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,350 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 10 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,330 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 92 Canada Lambs, weight 6,030 lb., at 7c., ℔ lb. S. McGraw sold 1 State Veal, weight 210 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 4 State Veals, weight 655 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 117 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,450 lb., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 68 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,550 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 143 Cull Virginia Lambs, weight 8,440 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 87 State Lambs, weight 5,370 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 36 State Lambs, weight 2,350 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 12 State Veals, weight 150 lb. ℔ head, at 7½c. ℔ lb. P. McCabe sold 21 Cows with their Calves at $40@$75 ℔ head; general sales $55 ℔ head. P. Lerch held on sale 239 Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham held on sale three cars of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove.—H. Westheimer sold for L. G. Henry 95 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Doty & Weaver 55 Illinois Steers, weight 7¼ cwt. scant, terms not obtained; for Christie & Sparrow 53 Illinois Steers, weight 7 cwt. scant, terms not obtained; held on sale 48 Illinois Steers. Judd & Buckingham held on sale three cars of Sheep. Kase & Pidcock sold 9 Ohio Sheep, weight 750 lb. at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 3 Ohio Sheep, weight 250 lb., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 291 Ohio Sheep, weight 28,340 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 53 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,520 lb., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,830 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 115 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,600 lb., at 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,300 lb. at 6c. ℔ lb.; 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,780 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 64 cull Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,530 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 110 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,030 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 129 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,100 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 58 Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,570 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 696 head of Horned Cattle, 6 cows, 167 Veals and Calves, 13 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,270 Sheep and Lambs, 29 Cows, 355 Veals and Calves, 4 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,000 Hogs, 696 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,235 head of Horned Cattle, 5,217 Sheep and Lambs, 1,347 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 816 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,112 head, or 336 cars, 331 cars of which were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 624 cars for the same time last week, a difference for the week thus far of 88 cars less, and 624 cars for the same week last year. There was no market to-day, and no transactions made since the last report, the majority of fresh arrivals being through consignments; there are 8 cars only on sale, which will be shipped East to-morrow, and leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week, and 12,400 head for the same week last year; no market to-day; there are 7 cars of Sheep and 2 cars of Lambs on sale, from fair to medium quality, which will be shipped East, for sale in first hands, as buyers cannot purchase at the prices demanded; the quality of stock, generally speaking, for the week, has been poor and not such as the market demands; sales of 100 head New-York Sheep, averaging 82 lb., at $4 25; 200 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 82 lb., at $4 90. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,650 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head, against 16,400 head for the same time last week, and 11,400 head for the same week last year. The market this morning dragged; few sales were made at about yesterday's prices; 3 cars remain unsold, mostly heavy; sales of 276 head of heavy Hogs, averaging 275 lb., at $7 25; 132 head of light good quality Yorkers, averaging 174 lb., at $8 10. Cows—Receipts for the week, 6 cars of all kinds, which have been peddled out here; the quality of offerings was only fair, with a few head of good Springers; the demand was slow for new milkers; common grades not wanted, while good Springers have found ready sale. We quote: Common quality at $20@$30 ℔ head; new Milkers, with calves by their side, at $32@$42 ℔ head, and Springers at $42@$50 ℔ head. Calves—Receipts for the week number 150 head; the majority of offerings have been of only a moderately fair quality, from two to three weeks old, and in poor flesh; the demand has been fair, and all offerings found ready sale. We quote at from $5 to $12 ℔ head for common to very good quality, the latter price realized only for a few head of very good fat Veals, the average ruling price being $7@$7 50 ℔ head.

ALBANY, June 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 401 cars, against 491 cars last week; average quality good; market dull and dragging, and prices ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower. Veal—Market dull, and very few sold at 6½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., live weight; grass-fed, $5@$8 ℔ head. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs—54 cars, against 45 cars last week. The market for Sheep was quiet, and though easier, quoted unchanged; 4½c.@5c. for common to fair; 5c.@5¾c. for fair to good; 6c.@6¼c. for choice. The market for Lambs is active at from ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. lower; common to fair, 5¾c.@6¼c.; fair to good, 6½c.@8c.; Extras, 8¼c.@8½. Few Milch Cows are in the market; demand dull at $40@$75 ℔ head for common to choice Spring Cows.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; demand active and strong; prices a shade higher for good grades; Texans sold at $2 50@$4 50; Stockers, $3 50@$4 12½; Shipping, $4 75@$6 80; choice, $6@$6 45; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market less active; easier, with a downward tendency, closing 5c.@10c. lower for best grades; sales at $7@$8 for the range; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$7 70; light do., $7 75@$7 85; shipments, 5,700 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; demand firmer; one drove sold at $6, but bulk of sales were at $3 50@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active, buoyant, but unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 2 do., $1 19, spot; sales at $1 17@$1 20, August; closed at $1 19, August; $1 19, September; $1 15½, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 13; Rejected, 98c. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 69c., spot; sales at 69⅛c.@69¼c., August; closed at 69⅛c., August; 71¼c. bid September; Rejected, 66c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 52c., spot; 41¾c. bid August; 38¼c. bid September; 36½c., all the year. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 05½, September; $1 05, October. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak at $20 50@$20 55, spot; $20 42½@$20 45, August; $20 62½@$20 65, September; $20 70@$20 75, October. Lard dull; tending downward at $13 15@$13 20, spot; $13 37½, September. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights, Corn to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 219,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments, 6,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat active and higher at $1 19¾, August; $1 18¾, September. Corn firmer at 69⅞c.@70c., August; 72c., September. Oats higher at 53c., cash; 42½c., August; 38⅝c.@38¾c., September. Pork easier and unchanged. Lard 5c. lower.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Petroleum weak; Refined, 11¼c.; Crude nominally 8½c. in bbls., 5c. in bulk. Choice Clover-seed commands 13½c. Timothy, $3@$3 25. Flax-seed will not bring over $1 50. In Flour, there is but little doing, and a concession of 12½c.@25 ℔ bbl. is generally demanded; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 37½@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour held at $5 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye, $1 07 for old Pennsylvania. Corn meets a steady demand; Yellow, 85c.@86.; Western Mixed, 84c.@85c. Oats held firmly; White, 65c.@66c.; Mixed, 63c. Whisky, $1.21. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 22c.@23c.; Western Extras, 21c.@22c.; do. Firsts 18c.@20c.; Rolls, Extras, 19c.@20c.; do., Firsts, 16c.@18c. Cheese—Fine grades firm; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; do. Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs dull and unchanged; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 19c.@20c.; Western do., 19c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 148,000 bushels; Corn, 262,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments, to tide-water—Wheat, 253,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights, early—Wheat, 8c.; later, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c.@7¾c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York, closing firm. Flour quiet; 430 bbls. sold at $6@$6 50 for Spring; $6 25@$7 for Bakers', $7@$7 50 for White, $6 for Rye. Wheat neglected; nominally asking $1 32 for No. 1 Milwaukee, and $1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn in moderate demand; sales 75,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 75½c.@76c. Oats dull; sales 400 bushels White Ohio at 63c. Rye and Barley—None in the market. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet and steady at $21 50. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 30.—Sugar in good demand for jobbing; selling from the sheds at 8¼c. for common; 8½c.@9¼c. for low fair to fully fair; 9¾c. for prime. Molasses dull; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 55c.@70c. Flour held firmly; Common, $4 25@$4 50; superfine, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble do., $6@$7 12½; Choice and Family, $7 25@$7 50. Corn quiet and weak; at 86c.@94c. Oats dull and lower at 69c. Bran quiet at $1 05@$1 10. Hay dull; Prime, $23; Choice, in small lots, $26@$28. Coffee dull; ordinary, 18c.@20¼c.; jobbing, 18½c.@20½c. Pork firm; Heavy Mess, $22 50@$22 75; Dry-salted Meats—None in first hands; Shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon—Jobbing at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 13⅝c. and 14c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams firm; choice, 13⅝c.@14c. Lard—Only a limited jobbing demand; Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Corn Meal dull at $3 75. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 20@$1 21. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 51. Gold, 113.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour—Demand good; market firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 40; Mixed do., $1 38; No. 2 Western Red, $1 38; Pennsylvania Red, $1 33@$1 35; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 45; do. White, $1 25@$1 40. Corn firmer, but very little doing; Southern White, 90c.@91c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 84c.@85c., spot; 85c. last half August; 86c. September. Oats steady; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 63c.@64c.; do. Mixed, 61c.@62c. Rye dull at 94c.@$1. Hay steady with fair demand; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$28. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork, $22 75@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. loose; packed, 9¼c.@12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard—Refined, 14½c. Butter strong and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 5⅞c.@5¼c.; Refined, 11½c.@11¾c. Coffee quiet, but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@19¾c.; jobbing lots, 17¾c.@20¼c. Whisky firm at $1 21@$1 22.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm; Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 40@$1 45. Corn quiet and steady at 72c.@75c. Oats scarce and firm; Mixed, 65c.; White, 70c., spot; 68c. to arrive. Rye quiet; new $1, spot; 91c.@92c. to arrive. Pork—Purchases of magnitude cannot be made at the quotation; small sales at $21. Lard quiet but steady; Summer sold at 12¾c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c.; also, Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at country points, 8½c. and 11⅝c. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c. and 13c. Whisky firm and steady at $1 16. Live Hogs active; firm at $7 75@$8; bulk of sales at $7 80@$7 90; receipts, 1,330 head; shipments, 540 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Flour higher for best grades; Treble Extra Fall, $5 75@$6 25; Family Winter, $6 50@$7; fancy, $7@$7 75. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55 bid, cash; sales at $1 55, July; $1 40@$1 41½, August; $1 41, September. Corn inactive, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. bid, cash; 63c.@68½c., August. Oats a shade firmer; No. 2, 53c.@54c., cash; 41¾c., August; 38½c. all the year. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 90c.@94c. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales of small lots at $21 25. Lard dull and lower, 12¾c. asked. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull but unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky steady and unchanged. Live Hogs active and higher; Shippers', $7 40@$7 65; Bacon, $7 35@$7 70; Butchers', $7 80@$7 85. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 333 head Hogs, 1,505 head Cattle.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye, $1 15. Provisions dull, but unchanged. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams, 13¾c.@13¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging very firm; holders are asking higher rates; nominally unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Friday, July 30, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a four-story brick house, with four lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $35,350 to David Dinkelspiel, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Miller also sold under a similar court decree, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, a plot 75 by 200, with stables, on Central avenue, west side, extending through to Inwood avenue, 325 feet south of Gerard avenue, together with a plot 146 by 169 by — by —, on Inwood avenue, west side, opposite the above property, for $8,300, to George B. Lawton, plaintiff. William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the three four-story brown-stone-front houses, with plot 58.3 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 240.4 feet west of Avenue A, for $25,980, over and above the taxes for 1874 and 1875, amounting to $200 on each house. Purchaser, Thomas Mackeller, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JULY 30.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick house, with 4 lots, West 41st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., each lot 25x98.9 ... $35,350

1 plot, with stable, Central av., w. s., extending through to Inwood av., 325 ft. s. of Gerard av., plot, 75x200; and 1 plot, Inwood av., w. s., opposite the above, size, 146x169x—x— ... 8,300

By William Kennelly.

3 four-story brown-stone-front houses, with plot, East 111th st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, plot 58.3x100.11 ... $26,580

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 29.

Houston st., s. w. corner Norfolk st., 25x100; S. Marks to G. J. Wolff ... $50,000

Market st., (No. 91,) 20x51; W. Burke to Johanna Walsh ... 9,000

10th st., n. w. corner Avenue C, 37.8x94.4; 10th st., n. s., 37.8 ft. w. of Avenue C, 70.4x94.9; G. Snyder to Magdalena Hoellebolt ... 125,000

30th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; N. Knorr to J. Brunner, ½ part ... 14,000

42d st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of 9th av., runs n. 80 ft., thence w. 20 ft., thence n. 20 ft. to centre of block, thence w. 19 ft., thence 100.5 ft. to 42d st., thence e. 38 ft.; Catharine, wife of J. Griffen, to M. Kelly ... 25,000

42d st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; P. Hossenlopp to Sibilla, wife W. Beck ... 15,500

64th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; J. Loehr to J. Loehr ... 15,000

57th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.5; Sarah J., wife A. Mead, to G. W. Tucker ... 62,500

78th st., n. s., 208.2 ft. w. of 2d av., 83x102.2; G. J. Wolff to S. Marks ... 45,000

88th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x100.8; W. S. Dudley to Louisa A., wife H. Durkee ... 4,000

118th st., s. s., 237 ft. w. of 1st av., 19x100.10; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to J. C. C. Gilsey ... 7,000

118th st., s. s., 256 ft. w. of 1st av., 19x100.10; same to same ... 7,000

Opdyke av., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100; W. Burnard to J. Healey ... 325

Opdyke av., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100; same to T. M. Ryan ... 225

South 5th av., w. s., 98 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x75; B. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Mary Thomas ... 19,800

Willard av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d st., 25x100, (Woodlawn;) W. Burnard to C. Bardt ... 325

2d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 31st st., 19x62; Executors of J. Miller to W. F. MacRae ... 12,500

Same property; W. F. MacRae to Emma Z., wife of F. G. Smedley ... 12,500

7th av., n. e., corner of 130th st., 99.11x225; C. H. Ludington to H. M. Brooks ... 32,000

Premises beginning at a point on the e. s. of land conveyed by J. E. Bettner, deceased, to Terence Cogan, 49 ft. s. from n. e. corner of said property runs s. 212 ft. to a stake in Forrest av., thence s. 114.6 ft. to lands of A. Schermerhorn, thence w. to land conveyed to Cogan, thence n. to beginning, Yonkers; F. L. Stetson, Referee, to S. D. Babcock ... 100

Premises beginning on southerly line of land of the late A. Schermerhorn, 255.6 ft. e. of Riverdale av., thence e. 34.6 ft., thence n. 75 ft., thence w. 34.6 ft., thence s. 75 ft., Yonkers; same to same ... 200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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LARGE, COMPLETE BRICK MANSION, with elegant stable; view from grounds of Park, City, sound, and river never can be obstructed; new, first-class; Thomas, architect; Conom, Mason; Dobbs, carpenter; all by day's work; wide halls; wide and easy stair-case; large rooms, all connecting on first floor; brick partitions; said to be the most comfortable and convenient house in the City; will sell low; suited to invalids or elderly people; will take a smaller house. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 3,910.

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FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

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AT TARRYTOWN, ON HIGH AND VERY healthy ground, commanding fine views of the Tappan Zee, Haverstraw Bay, and the surrounding country, adjoining the residences of S. B. Schieffelin and Gen. Dodge, the beautiful property of S. H. Crook, Esq., containing about five and a half acres, all fully improved in lawn, flower-beds, fine trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; improvements consist of brick dwelling-house, twelve rooms, gardener's cottage, two fine stables and carriage houses, gas in all the buildings; horses, carriages, furniture, &c., can be purchased with place if desired. This property will be sold at a great bargain and immediate possession given. Apply on the place or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE ERIE Railway, one hour from New-York; the house has seventeen rooms, every convenience, and is in perfect order; carriage house, servants' house, and fine stable; thirty-four acres of land. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to CHAS. BATCHELOR, Hoboken, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City; a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street, four and three-quarters acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double; twelve rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.
ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

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UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.
A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.
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ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES. Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family, Mme. D'Hervilly. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway. The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

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COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PARIS.—SELECT FRENCH PRIVATE HOME, No. 72 Avenue de Villers, near Parc Monceaux; elegant rooms; omnibus and carriages pass the door; French always spoken; reception every Thursday evening; terms from six francs per day; French lessons included.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

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CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., to let; newly furnished; all modern; gas, baths, &c.; rent low to desirable parties. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29. Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time. The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN SPACIOUS mansion in the well-known village of Stockbridge, Mass., desiring to educate daughters at home under competent instructors, with the advantages of class-study, will receive into her family a limited number of young ladies between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. Best references given and required. For circulars and terms address Post Office Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

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LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The academic year 1875-6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

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PROFESSIONAL.—A GOVERNESS WISHES ENtire charge of two children in a family; fluent French, German,; also, teaches music, English branches. Address T. B., No. 122 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP, Esq., will speak to young men after the Service of Song Sunday Evening, the 1st August, at 7½ o'clock.
Bible Class for young men in the reading-room, Sunday, at 5 P. M.
Meetings for young men, Thursday Evening, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday Evening, at 9 o'clock.
Daily meetings for prayer at 4 o'clock, in the parlors.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—REV. W. J. Parkinson, the eloquent orator, will speak on "The Cup and the Pew," at Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway, Sunday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M. Good music; all are welcome. J. B. GIBBS, President. L. C. COLE, Secretary.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, (BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.,) Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Rev. W. H. Fultz will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. C. S. Brown at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning 10:30, evening 7:45; seats free; all welcome; open all Summer. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M.

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CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, D. D.,
Will preach Sunday morning at 11.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock, as follows: De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. George Hatt, Pastor; Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., by Rev. John P. Betker, Pastor; Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., by Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor; Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, by Rev. D. Stuart Dodge; Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor. Seats free; come and welcome. New-York City Mission and Tract Society; office, No. 10 Bible House.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF, UNDER the direction of the four Presiding Elders of the New-York and New-York East Conferences, will commence Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, and continue ten days. Ample hotel, restaurant, and tent accommodations. Rev. William Taylor, the Evangelist from California, Africa, and India, is expected to be present several days. The people are invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Rector, East 29th st., near 5th av.—Summer services: Sundays, 7 and 10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.; other days, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Holy Communion: Sunday, 7 A. M.; Saints' Days, 7 and 11 A. M.; last Sunday of month, 10:30 A. M.; second Thursday of month, 11 A. M.; August 6, 7 A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS IS TO BE closed for necessary repairs. The last services will be to-morrow. Dr. Deems at 10:30 A. M. will preach on "An Honest Skeptic;" at 8 P. M. on "The Lost Opportunity." All seats free. The holy communion at morning service.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—This church is open all Summer as usual. Service on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 29th st.—Rev. Dr. Ormiston will preach on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion in the morning.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—THE Union Camp-meeting, for the New-York and Long Island Districts, will begin TUESDAY, Aug. 3, lasting ten days.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 1st inst., morning Prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 5 o'clock. Vesper service and sermon in the German language, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th st., near Broadway.—Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach in this church on Sabbath morning. Services commence at 10:30.

GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP, ESQ., WILL speak Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at ASSOCIATION HALL.

HOLINESS.—THE CONVENTION OF THE DIFferent denominations for the promotion of holiness, now in session at Sea Cliff, will be continued over Sunday. Services morning, afternoon, and evening, on Saturday and Sunday. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach Sunday morning.

IS IT A DELUSION?—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Reasons for Believing the Second Advent of Christ to be Very Near."

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th av. and Hudson st.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 morning and 3:30 afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH — UNTIL THE Chapel is put in order, the congregation will worship in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney; at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. Rev. G. J. Mingins, of the Dutch Reformed Church, will preach at 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. W. W. PAGE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH IN THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ON SABBATH AT 10:30 A. M.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Subjects: Morning—"Christ and the Believer Inseparable." Evening—"The Uncorrupted Public Man." Seats free.

REV. R. L. DASHIELL, D.D., CORRESPONDing Secretary of the General Missionary Society, will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. All are welcome. No evening service.

REV. SAMUEL BEEKER, D. D., OF RUSSELLville, Ky., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services during August, 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. S. Willis, Pastor.—Morning topic: "Not Ashamed of the Gospel." Evening topic: "Noah's Obedience." All are welcome; seats free.

"THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE Matter."—Prof. Alfred M. Loutrel, before Fifth Universalist Society, at Plimpton Building 9th st., near 3d av., Aug. 1, 11 A. M. Public invited to attend. Musical friends willing to assist are requested to ask for the Moderator.

THE FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL Church, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All are cordially invited.

THE CONGREGATIONS OF REV. JOHN Hall and Rev. H. D. Ganse, will unite in a service at 11 A. M. on each Lord's day in August at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st. All seats free. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. H. D. Ganse.

THE BRICK CHURCH WILL BE REOPENED for divine service on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sermon by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, N. J.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. George H. Corey, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th st.—Preaching on Sabbath by the Pastor, Dr. Booth, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church.—The young people's prayer meeting will be held in the lecture-room to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. M. L. Ross will preach to-morrow forenoon and evening. This church will be open all Summer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers. German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French young woman; can use any machine, and is willing to be generally useful; is careful with children; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL as chamber-maid or laundress; first-class references from former situation. Address or inquire at No. 31 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, CORdon bleu; can do French and American cooking; speaks English; is also a very good pastry cook; can make preserves, all kinds; has three years' recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands cooking in all branches perfectly; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials for capability, honesty, and sobriety; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objections to the country; can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT Welsh woman, with good references; understands her business well; is obliging and kind; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; wages moderate; has excellent recommendations. Call at Swedish Office, 203 East 37th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable middle-aged women, one as cook the other as laundress; both are thoroughly competent, and have unexceptionable City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; reliable, trustworthy, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real cordon bleue getting up hot and cold jellies and gelatines; equal to a man cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau, with references.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, and excellent piano player, speaking English, French, and German, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a thoroughly first-class house, or widower's family with or without children; unexceptionable references. Address L. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German lady as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, and is a good hair-dresser; speaks French and English; has many years' experience; would like to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE AGENCY.—WET NURSES: LARGE selection daily; professional male and female, with reference, at all hours. No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.; established 1860.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as monthly or invalid nurse; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH good City reference, to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire north-east corner 2d av. and 59th st., care of Mr. Meade; call for three days.

MALES.

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BUTLER AND VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as butler and valet; has lived as such for many years on both sides of the Atlantic; no objection to the country. Address J. W., 1,218 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; good gardener if required; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man who understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; highly recommended from last employer's. Address James Clark, No. 231 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; any satisfaction can be given. Call or address M. G., private stable, No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—FIRST CLASS, BY a young Englishman; single, sober and industrious; eight years' best City references. Call or address R. L., No. 45 West 30th st., feed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; no objections to the country; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. S., at harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly reliable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; highest testimonials. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A first-class driver; has first-class reference from last place in the City. Address W. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; no incumbrance; eighteen years' experience in all branches of gardening. Address G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DESIRE trouver une place de bonne ou de femme de chambre. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME CAPITAL AND good connections desires to associate with a member of the Stock Exchange. Address Post Office Box No. 5,494.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court;
Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof before me of their ownership thereof, and the amount due, owing, and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, for principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.
DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgaged on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.
Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms. D. B. HATCH, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES, THE MOST CHARMING STORIES, THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS, THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS, AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.
BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

THE FIRST MORTGGAE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

BONDS WANTED.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts.
Cairo and Fulton firsts and Ark. Branch.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes firsts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Danville, Urbana, B. and Pekin firsts.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western firsts.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic firsts.
New-Jersey Midland firsts.
New-York and Oswego Midland firsts.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, firsts.
West Wisconsin L. G. firsts.
SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.
GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly wanted and on hand.
Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
At a meeting held at Utica, N. Y., by the first mortgage bondholders, July 6, 1875, it was resolved that the Receivers should continue to pay the rental of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and Clinton and Rand branches until the reorganization. We deem the continuance of said leases of great importance.
Resolved, That the Receivers and Trustees take proceedings to protect our interests in the Western Extension of the Midland.
Resolved, That a Committee of Eight be appointed to prepare an address to circulate to the bondholders, recommending them to unite and support the Utica plan of reorganization.
It is expected that the decree will be made Aug. 4, 1875, and the road sold in November or December. We deem it of the utmost importance that you at once send in your bonds to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The full proceedings of the above meeting and the address, also the plan, can be had on application to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.
The following committee was appointed: Edwin H. Risley, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Cronklette, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Ellis, Whitestown, N. Y.; L. A. Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Drayton, Newport, N. Y.; Stephen Hoxie, Leonardsville, N. Y.; William W. Pawling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Smith Bairds, Unionville, Ohio.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.
For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.
OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City, will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY, Chicago, July 30, 1875.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE OUTstanding bonds of its issue of $1,000,000, 8 per cent., first series, due Nov. 15, 1875, at any time prior to that date, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. CHARLES W. ANGELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK
GOLD SIXES (6,)
DUE 1896.
Coupon or Registered for sale.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

HOLDERS OF THE DRAFTS OF THE Bank of New South Wales and of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, limited, on their late agents, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., are requested to present them for payment at the Agency of the Bank of British North America, No. 52 Wall st.
July 30, 1875. H. A. TUZO, Agent.

$5,000 WANTED AS FIRST MORTGAGE on desirable property about twelve miles from Peekskill, N. Y.; worth over $16,000. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 318,500
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.
First-class business solicited.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV. CORner 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid from the first of each month.
ASSETS ... $3,473,396 79 | SURPLUS ... $329,088 72
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

MUSICAL.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MESSRS. W. L. THOMPSON & CO., EAST Liverpool, Ohio.—Gentlemen: Send at once two thousand copies "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore," song and chorus, by Thompson. Truly yours,
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1875. LEE & WALKER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE BEAUTIFUL song and chorus, "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." It is undoubtedly a very taking composition. We predict for it a large sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

FURNITURE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will sell the following furniture for much less than cost: Eight dining-room chairs, in green leather table, side-board, hall stand and settee, Turkish lounge, in tan reps; shaving stand, all in black walnut, perfect order, and by one of the best cabinet-makers; also, two English Brussels carpets, of about forty yards each, with borders to match; one stair carpet, and two hall carpets. Apply at No. 677 Madison av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
The subscriber is about erecting gas-works for lighting a very prosperous town of 10,000 inhabitants, and desires the co-operation of a gentleman who can furnish $30,000 in cash, upon which a very liberal annual profit will be realized. Address COAL GAS-WORKS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—ONE-FIFTH INTEREST IN a stock company for sale, which will pay twenty per cent. per annum on amount invested; business steady and legitimate; associate parties first class. Address E. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......SAT., July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINA..WED.. Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 31, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure..............Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle.............Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney......Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..................Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA...............................Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA...............................Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN............................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..............................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO................................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..............................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER........Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90: return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN...........July 31 | ODER..............Aug. 14
RHEIN..........Aug. 7 | NECKAR............Aug. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin......................................60 gold.
Steerage..30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..............Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA................Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina...................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.........................20 00
First-class to Savannah................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA.......................................Aug. 13
ALPS.......................................Aug. 31
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL...................................Aug. 3
ANDES......................................Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | HINDOO..........To follow
COLOMBO..........Aug. 31 | NAVARINO........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON.............................Saturday, July 31
SOUTH CAROLINA.......................Wednesday, Aug. 4

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....................Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....................Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED........TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY...................THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.................SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..................SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE..................................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH...July 29 | CITY OF LIMERICK.Aug. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5 | OHIO..............Aug. 26
INDIANA.........Aug. 12 | ILLINOIS..........Sept. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND......July 31 | STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
VADERLAND......Aug. 25 | SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 1 | SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 25 | STATE OF NEVADA..Sept. 6

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall,
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.................................Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

On board JARRETT & PALMER'S palace steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
THIS SATURDAY, JULY 31,
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXCURSION
OUT ON THE OCEAN,
UP THE NOBLE HUDSON,
Leaving foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 3:30,
GOING DOWN THE BAY,
TOUCHING AT THE NEW-BRIGHTON PIER,
OFF THE EAST END HOTEL
AT LONG BRANCH.
And on the return trip sailing up through the
PALISADES OF THE HUDSON.
Excursionists will reach the City about 10 P. M.

ALL THE GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
GLEE CLUB, STRING ORCHESTRA,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
MADRIGAL BOYS, CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

TICKETS (round trip) ONE DOLLAR.
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY) TO NEW-HAVEN.
MONDAY, AUG. 2, ALL-DAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO NEWBURG.

ANNOUNCEMENT. ANNOUNCEMENT.

JARRETT & PALMER'S STEAM PALACE
PLYMOUTH ROCK
will make her fourth excursion this season
TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN,
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 1, 1875,
making the landings heretofore advertised for the
DEAN RICHMOND,
whose place she takes on this occasion.

People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M.; foot 23d st., North River, at 8:45; foot 23d st., East River, at 9:15.

RETURNING TO THE CITY AT SEASONABLE HOUR.

ALL THE REGULAR MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS ON BOARD.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR.
Children half-price.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

to the
GREAT TROTTING RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE
by the steamer
DEAN RICHMOND,
ON THE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH OF AUGUST,

With superior accommodations. Splendid music. Elegant dinners served each day on board the steamer.

Leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., each day at 7:30 A. M., 34th st., new pier, 7:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers 8:45 A. M., and Newburg 11:30 A. M.; returning each day at close of race.

Tickets for round trip, $1. For sale at People's Line office, foot Canal st., and Erie Railway Ticket Office, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Horses and carriages taken very safely and at low rates.

SEAWANHAKA SUNDAY

EXCURSION TO COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, GLENWOOD, and ROSLYN.—The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places. Parties visiting Sea Cliff will have an opportunity to attend the UNION CONVENTION, now in session there. Returning to the City about 6 P. M. N. B.—Excursionists may take the Seawanhaka every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Peck slip at 4 P. M., for a delightful sail up the East River and Sound, and return to the City the same evening.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS.

The mammoth pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK
will leave for Rockaway as follows:

SATURDAY, July 31, 24th st., North River, 10:30 A. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 11 A. M.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, 24th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Barclay st., 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 24th st., North River, 10 A. M.; Franklin st., 10:20 A. M., and Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, at 11 A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Sea Cliff, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15 for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
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AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.4:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 31st...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 31st...6:45 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 1...7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 31st...7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 1st......7:00 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 1...3:00 P. M.
Monday, 2d.......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d.......6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th.....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st...2:00 P. M.	

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND. Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:15 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Sullivan.—JOSIAH H. GAUTIER, Plaintiff, against DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Junior, and Rebecca F. Gregory, his wife, William Spencer, George Spencer, Albert Spencer, Edward Spencer, John Sheeran, and Eliza Sheeran, his wife, Elizabeth Spencer, James F. Fielder, and Michael Sandford, as Administrators of the estate of Thomas Spencer, deceased, James F. Fielder, and Susan Fielder, his wife, Isaiah S. Hutton, and Mary Hutton, his wife, Charles B. Trimble, and Ida Maria Trimble, his wife, William N. Herrick, Peter G. Canfield, Samuel A. Knight, and The Gregory Blue Stone Company—Defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at the County Court-house at Monticello, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, May 14, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sullivan County, in the State of New-York, at Monticello, in said county, on the 17th day of May, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWIN McCAHILL, plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 17th July, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney in person.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, on the 30th day of July, 1875. EDWIN McCAHILL,
jy31-1aw6w8* Plaintiff's Attorney in person.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUIS GARCIA, plaintiff, vs. INEZ H. DE L. GARCIA, defendant. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1875. JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the eighth day of July, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-1aw6mS* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-1aw6mS* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, JOSEPH M. WARD, J. E. SIMMONS, } Executrix and Executors of James Smith, deceased.
my22-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-1aw6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD, JAMES THOMSON, JAMES N. PLATT, } Executors.
f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SIXTH GRAND

CINCINNATI Industrial Exposition, 1875.

The Representative Exposition of America Opens to the Public Sept. 8, and Closes Oct. 9.

Opens for Reception of Goods, Aug. 2.

No Goods Received after the Morning of Sept. 8.

Freight Full Rates to and FREE from the Exposition.

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F. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

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NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on parlor floor; fine rooms on second, connecting with bath; also, entire third floor for gentlemen; transient guests accommodated; house strictly first class.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished rooms to let; bath on every floor; references.

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C. B. PHILLIPS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

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SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

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WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c.
R. D. TUCKER.

LONG BRANCH.—CLARENDON HOUSE, facing the ocean; late Clarendon Hotel; a pleasant home for families; terms moderate. Mrs. M. E. JEENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS, —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.................................Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, July 31, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Magic Flute,".......................Mozart
WALTZ, "Love's Dreams,"........................Lanner
DANSE DES BACCHANTES...........................Gounod
NORDISH SUITE..................................Hamerick
SCHAUSPIEL OVERTURE, (new).....................Hofmann
SERENADE.......................................Schubert
ALLEGRETTO, 8th Symphony.......................Beethoven
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 1.....................Liszt
BALLET MUSIC, "Rienzi,"........................Wagner
FANTASIE, "Visions in a Dream," (with solo for Zither,)..Lumbye
WALTZ, "Autumn Roses,".........................Strauss
MARCH, "Amazons,"..............................Michaelis

Admission 50 cents; boxes $1 and $2.
TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
NOTICE.—The management having passed into other hands, package tickets issued by Mr. John Koch will not be admitted on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest Theatre in town. Prices—25c., 50c. and $1.
Great and continually-increasing success of
Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company
RETURN OF MISS CLARA FISHER.
Offenbach's charming Rose of Auvergne.
Enormous hit of Chilperic,
Produced with a strong cast. New scenery and dresses. The Umbrella Dance encored nightly. See the Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday matinée at 2.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Hymn of Thanksgiving," (beautiful engraving of Rev. H. W. Beecher,) King, 50 cents; "American Rifle Team March," (elegant portrait of winning team,) Operti, 40 cents; "Sneezing Song," comic, Hinton, 40 cents; "S. G. March Comique," (played by Gilmore,) 40 cents; "Fusileers," comic song, Skelly, 35 cents; "Sleeping Song," Hinton, 30 cents; "Who's Dat Knocking at de Outside Gate," (sung by Sheridan and Mack,) 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE................................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES, 1875.

FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and storehouse. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 20-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and beside these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-frieght and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky. —July 24, 1875.
E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.
H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.
THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED for the annual cleaning and repairs from Monday, Aug. 2 until Monday, Aug. 30, 1875.
DR. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE T. ROBBINS, of the Village of Flemington, in the township of Raritan, in the County of Hunterdon, in the State of New-Jersey hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated July 19, 1875.
E. P. CONKLING, Assignee,
Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J.
jy31-1aw4w*

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE SUSPENDED FIRMS.

THE EXCITEMENT ABATED—FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE FAILURES—THE RUMORED TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION—THE DIRECT ATLANTIC CABLE.

The flurry and anxiety which have pervaded monetary and commercial circles for the past three days are now visibly abated, and there is as a rule a much better feeling prevailing among business men, who generally profess to believe that no further disastrous consequences will flow from the recent failures. There is nothing new to report in regard to the suspension of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the investigation of the affairs of the concern is being pursued with all reasonable dispatch. Ex-Judge Shipman, the assignee, was at the banking-house all day attending to supervising duties in connection with the examination of the books, papers, and securities. In reply to inquiries made by a TIMES reporter he stated that there were no results yet in a condition to be submitted to the creditors, but that a full exhibit would be presented at the earliest possible day. Mr. Duncan, who was also in his office the greater part of the day, said he had no further facts to present, with regard to the credits of American travelers abroad; he believed everything would be arranged in a few days so as to relieve their embarrassment, as the firm had used every exertion to have their letters honored by British banks or bankers. In any event, he said, but little loss would fall upon any of the travelers, as the firm had not received their money, most of the credits issued by the house being given on the notes or collateral securities of the parties holding the letters.

Concerning the assets of the firm, it is understood that the following items of real estate in addition to those already published, will be included in the schedule to be submitted to the Supreme Court by the Assignee: Premises No. 47 Cliff street, valued at $47,000; Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, valued at $325,000, and easterly corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, Mr. Duncan's residence, valued at $32,000.

Mr. John T. Raymond, the actor, writes to say that the report that he held letters of credit on Duncan, Sherman & Co., is not correct.

THE FAILURE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to contradict the report I read in your paper to-day intimating that I had lost heavily by the recent bank failure, and which I am glad to be able to say is not so.

I take this opportunity of gratefully thanking the many friends who, acting upon the same supposition, so promptly offered their material aid, a manifestation of kindly and considerate regard not likely to be forgotten by JOHN BROUGHAM.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 30, 1875.

THE WAREHOUSE FAILURE.

There were no new facts of importance developed yesterday regarding the suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company. Mr. Baird, who was appointed Receiver on Thursday, assumed control of the company's offices and affairs yesterday and began his examination of the accounts, for the preparation of a schedule of assets and liabilities. Mr. Armour, President of the company, stated, in response to inquiries, that no report was yet ready, but he believed it would be prepared and submitted to the stockholders and creditors in a few days.

The cargo of the brig Henry Virden, which arrived at this port on Thursday with sugar consigned to the company consists of the following packages: 367 hogsheads, 18 tierces, and 2,072 bags of sugar. This will, of course, pass into the hands of the Receiver to be accounted for among the assets. The brig also brought sixty-four bags of sugar to order of private parties in no way connected with the warehouse company.

SMALL STOCK FAILURES.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday announcement was made of the failure of two brokers—Messrs. C. C. Hellen and H. L. Bogart—who were short of small amounts of stock. Mr. Hellen was short 1,000 and Mr. Bogart 200 shares, and the stock was bought in accordingly under the rule.

THE AFFAIRS OF J. B. FORD & CO.

The committee appointed to examine the books and affairs of the suspended firm of J. B. Ford & Co., began their labors yesterday, Messrs. Theron Baldwin and George P. Rowell having spent a portion of the day in the office of the firm. A TIMES reporter, who called there in the afternoon, was told by Mr. J. R. Howard, one of the partners, that the committee had every facility given them to make a full examination, all the books and accounts having been placed at their disposal. Mr. Howard said that the gentlemen of the committee had not said when they expected to get through with their labors. "As it now stands," said Mr. Howard, "there is nothing to be said. The case is very simple. We said to our creditors, here is what we owe and here is what we have. We have placed ourselves in their hands, and it is for them to say what shall be done."

It is reported that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was in the City yesterday, called on the firm. In this connection, it is said that he has decided to give up his course of Winter lectures, and will write a series of articles for the *Christian Union*, besides devoting much attention to completing the *Life of Christ*.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. BUNN & CO.

The creditors of the suspended firm of Martin Y. Bunn & Co., grocers, No. 337 Greenwich street, between twenty-five and thirty in number, met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at No. 109 Wall street. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. George Moller as Chairman, and Mr. Bunn then read a statement of the liabilities and assets of the firm, but the amounts could not be learned as the representatives of the press were excluded from the meeting. Upon motion a committee of three, to act with the Chairman, was appointed to examine the statement presented, and to report what, in their opinion, would be the most advisable course to be pursued under the circumstances. It was understood that the meeting was perfectly harmonious, and that the creditors were well satisfied with the exhibit made by the debtors.

WESTERN UNION.

THE RUMORED TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION—WHAT VICE PRESIDENT GREEN SAYS.

There was much interest manifested yesterday on the Stock Exchange and in stock and financial circles generally concerning the rumored combination or negotiations to effect a consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, but so little definite information could be had on "the street" in relation to it that opinions were about equally divided as to whether the rumors were well founded or not. Still there was a sufficient number of operators sanguine in the belief that the consolidation would be accomplished, to carry the price of Western Union up to 84¼, the opening and closing prices being, respectively, within a fraction of this figure. A TIMES reporter called on Vice President Green, of the Western Union Company, during the afternoon and learned from him that so far as the company, as a company, was concerned no steps whatever had been taken, nor did he know of any action in contemplation by the Directory looking to such a result as consolidation. The fact was that no such proposition would in any event emanate from the Western Union, as it was taking good care of itself, and was not particularly anxious to absorb Atlantic and Pacific interests until those who controlled these interests became tired of controlling them, or being controlled by them, longer. The fact was that the Atlantic and Pacific Line was eating itself up, as its expenses were considerably in excess of its receipts, and the anxiety to be bought up or to consolidate proceeded from that quarter. The Western Union Directory, as well as its stockholders, felt that they could well afford to wait, as the lesson which the stockholders of Atlantic and Pacific were now learning would be valuable to people who desired to invest in telegraph stock. The Western Union and its friends wanted to make that class of investors sick of putting their money into rival enterprises organized under the cheap cry of "competition" or "opposition." So far as the so-called "negotiations" were concerned, he believed that they had no more foundation than might arise from the discussions of parties owning stock in the companies. Indeed he understood that a number of stockholders and some few of the directors of both companies had informally discussed such a proposition, and were inclined to look favorably on it. If a majority in the interest of the stockholders favored it there was no doubt it would be accomplished, but as yet no formal action had been taken, nor had any steps been taken to secure formal action with that object. He thought it likely, however, from his own judgment of the matter, that a consolidation might be made by the Fall or Winter. When asked whether he thought the terms reported as the basis of the combination were favorable—i. e., the $10,000,000 of Atlantic and Pacific stock to be graded to $2,000,000, and guaranteed at 7 per cent.—he replied, "That is a matter requiring some calculation and consideration. What they want is that we should take their lines, stock, and property at what it is or will be worth to them, and we do not regard their private appreciation of its actual value as being very high." In conclusion, Mr. Green stated that the Atlantic and Pacific operates at this time, about 16,000 miles of line. The Western Union has in operation 175,000 of wire, against 90,000 miles in 1868, and 65,000 miles in 1866.

RAPID TRANSIT.

PLANS SUBMITTED YESTERDAY—THE ROAD PROPOSED BY MR. KOHLER.

The Commissioners of Rapid Transit held their regular session yesterday, and devoted the entire time to the consideration of new plans submitted, which were nine in number. Mr. Thomas E. McNeil, of New-York, presented four plans. The first is for an underground tunnel, of tubular form, twelve feet in diameter, the cars to be so constructed as to so nearly fill the space as to force the air out in front of them, and thus keep the tunnel always well ventilated. He also submitted a plan for an elevated road, with the tracks on pillars, which are to be placed just outside of the tracks of the horse-cars on wide streets, and on each side of the curb on the narrow streets. The seats are to be placed lengthwise in the cars, directly over the columns and facing outward, thus placing the weight of each car directly over the columns, and preventing oscillation. His third idea is to place extra wheels on the side of the cars, to take the place of those on which the cars ordinarily run, in case of breakage. His fourth plan is the same as the last, with the addition of a line for ordinary way traffic, on a plan to do away with horses and substitute steam instead. This is to be accomplished by providing an extra track under the elevated tracks, from which are to be suspended the cars for way travel, which are to be propelled by means of a small steam engine. This feature, Mr. McNeil claims, will do away with the railroad tracks on the streets, and prevent the danger of running over pedestrians. He claims also that it will obviate the difficulties at present experienced by the clogging of the tracks with snow in Winter, and will lessen the cost of running the roads by substituting steam for horses, which he estimates will be a saving of one-third.

Mr. Robert Taylor, of New-York, submitted a plan for an elevated double-track road, with elliptic pillars, the columns to be composed of four heavy wrought iron tubes, each tube four by five inches, welded together, and resting on a foundation of solid masonry. He said he was prepared to build all or any part of the road, according to the plans submitted, and to give security for the prompt performance of the contract.

Mr. J. E. Robinson, of Tarrytown, sent in plans for a four-track elevated railroad, with two pairs of girders, each supported on hollow cast-iron columns, twelve inches in diameter, firmly anchored to solid masonry, placed in the centre of street, with room for double track horse cars between. The span of the girders to be 25 feet, and the height of the entire structure 21 to 25 feet, which could be extended to a height of 35 feet without extra expense. The height of the track above the street or avenue to be 12 feet 5 inches, and from the track to the bottom of the girders 16 feet 10½ inches. The estimated cost per mile is $275,725 21. He presented another plan, with slight modification in the mode of construction, for wider streets and avenues, the estimated cost per mile of which is $500,358 50. These roads are intended for four tracks, the two in the middle to be used for through passengers and express, and those outside for the accommodation of way travel.

Mr. C. B. Sheldon, of New-York, put in a plan for an elevated railroad, for which he proposes to erect columns eight or ten feet high on each side of the street, on the top of which will be placed elliptic arches six or eight feet high, making a superstructure sixteen or eighteen feet in height. The arches are to be sufficiently flat to support the road-bed on top, and are to be made of boiler and angle iron, in any approved plan for securing greatest strength. The girders are to be of rolled iron, in two parts, the lower portion being in the form of a half rail, with horizontal bars and longitudinal web, and the upper portion forming a longitudinal groove, on which a light longitudinal sleeper is to be placed, upon which the rail is to rest. Cushions of rubber or leather will be used to deaden the sound. A guard-rail is provided in case of accident. The arches and girders are to be from forty to fifty feet apart, according to strength of pillars and girders. The inventor claims that this form of arch gives the greatest amount of strength with the smallest amount of material of any arch system proposed. No estimate of cost per mile was submitted.

Mr. James G. Wilson submitted another model for a double-track elevated railway, different from the one submitted the day before.

The Commissioners still adhere to the notice given some time ago, in regard to limiting the time for the reception of plans to the 1st of August, with the modification that plans will be received after that time, they reserving the right to refuse or neglect to consider any sent in after the date mentioned.

A paragraph appeared in one of the morning papers of this City yesterday to the effect that it was generally understood that the Commissioners will, in considering the various schemes presented to them, pay especial attention to all those whose originators represent that they have sufficient capital at command to complete the building of the road, and that from these a selection will be made. No small indignation is expressed at this by persons interested, and the feeling prevails that if such a course is followed the Commissioners will be wanting in the performance of their duty, and will fail to command the respect of those who have been looking to them for the conscientious performance of the work which has been placed in their hands. The injustice of such a course is manifest, and the impolicy of it becomes apparent when it is considered that if the Commissioners make a wise choice, taking the best plan presented, without regard to the capital that may be pledged for the erection of any particular kind, sufficient capital will undoubtedly be forthcoming for building it.

Among those which are worthy of careful consideration by the Commissioners is the one presented by Mr. William Kohler, which was described at some length in the columns of THE TIMES some two weeks ago. It is simple and substantial, and can be run through the streets with as little disarrangement of the existing buildings and of local travel as any that can be proposed. It involves no questionable principles or hazardous experiments, while it introduces an element of safety in the safety-rail running along the middle of the track.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

A special meeting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Wards Improvement Association of Brooklyn was held on Thursday evening at the office of Mr. M. C. Earle. Mr. Albert Smith, the President, said that the meeting had been called to take action in reference to the proposed change of route of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, and the attitude of the residents on Myrtle avenue toward it, and to obtain an expression of the association in regard to the change. A series of resolutions was adopted, strongly in favor of the change and requesting Alderman Hill to give his aid in the matter. It was also resolved that a committee of six be appointed to present that gentleman with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting and to urge a compliance with their request. The change of the line from its present route to the one desired by the directors is as follows: Along Washington street to Myrtle avenue, thence along Myrtle avenue to Grand avenue, thence along Grand avenue to Lexington avenue, thence along Lexington avenue to Broadway, and thence along Broadway to East New-York.

THE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY.

A difficulty has arisen between the Morris Canal Company and the Dover Rolling Mill Company. The machinery of the latter company is run by water which comes from the river dam at Dover, and has so decreased the water in the canal that it is impossible for the boats to run. William Hixon, Superintendent of the Boonton Division Canal, resolved to remedy the evil, and for that purpose set a gang of men to work a night or two ago, who spiked down twelve inches of oak timber on top of the dam. The next morning the mill had no water power, while the boats were running freely through the canal. The Rolling Mill Company then caused the arrest of Mr. Hixon and his men on a charge of trespass. The timber was then cut away, and the boats ceased running again. The difficulty will be settled in the courts.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874:

	Bales.		Bales.
Galveston	348,235	Boston	39,330
New-Orleans	980,957	Providence	6,590
Mobile	318,777	Philadelphia	38,421
Savannah	604,775	City Point, up to Feb. 5, 1875	15,801
Charleston	411,934	Port Royal	27,912
Wilmington	76,231	Indianola	12,683
Norfolk	381,444		
Baltimore	18,523		
New-York	178,215	Total	3,459,828

HONORS TO MAYOR WICKHAM.

A great many people inquired at the City Hall yesterday why the Federal and municipal flags were at full mast over the building. As no person could or would assign a reason for the display, the almanacs were consulted, but they failed to solve the problem. The day wore on, and the curious were doomed to remain in ignorance. At last a clue was obtained that served to unravel the mystery. It was found that the flags had been run up to signal the forty-second birthday of his Honor, the Mayor.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

An unusually brisk business was transacted yesterday in raw sugars, chiefly for refining, at firm prices. The late failures in the financial and commercial line were without important influence on the course of values. Holders yesterday were generally quite confident in their views, and reserved in offering supplies, generally anticipating a stronger range of prices later on.

TOWN TOPICS.

A COURT SALE.

THE FURNITURE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT-ROOMS AT AUCTION.

The contents of the old building in Chambers street, recently occupied by the United States Courts, were sold at auction yesterday. This building, which was the first regular opera-house in this City, and was subsequently a fashionable bathing establishment, was afterward occupied by Burton, who, in his inimitable characters of *Toodle, Aminadab Sleek, and Capt. Cuttle*, created a furore in this City and crowded his little theatre every night. So great an impression did he make in these characters that at his death Mr. William J. Florence, the comedian, bought at auction the costumes worn by Burton. The building in which Burton, as *Timothy Toodle*, so often warned *Mrs. Toodle* not to attend auctions and buy door-plates for imaginary sons-in-law, was crowded yesterday by several "Mrs. Toodles," who bought all sorts of things that they cannot by any possibility ever need. The sale began at noon on the upper floor of the building, there being nothing of interest to note until Judge Blatchford's private room was reached, the carpet on which sold for $50, the Judge's revolving chair for $5, and his lounge for $10. The carpets and furniture all through the building were mostly old and dilapidated, but from the beginning to the end of the sale it was noticed that while the carpets generally brought much more than they were worth, and, in some instances, as much as they would sell for if new, the furniture went for a mere trifle. District Attorney Bliss' lounge went for $4 50 and his bookcase for $5 50. Judge Woodruff's bench in the Circuit Court-room brought the extravagant sum of $4 50, the Judge's revolving chair $5, and a veteran water-cooler, from which Mr. Justice Neilson, Messrs. Charles O'Conor, William M. Evarts, and other great legal luminaries have, for a quarter of a century back, frequently drawn "inspiration," was knocked down to a mercenary and unimaginative second-hand dealer, who never heard of "The Old Oaken Bucket," for the beggarly pittance of five cents. In the United States District Court-room, Judge Blatchford's bench brought $5 50—a dollar more than Judge Woodruff's—and his revolving chair $4 25. The carpet on Judge Woodruff's private room sold for $62, his revolving chair for $5 50, and his lounge for $5. The most interesting object in the building was stored in the cellar, and escaped the auctioneer's notice. This was the gallows on which Gordon, the slave trader, Kennedy and Beale, the rebel conspirators, and Hicks, the pirate, were hung. It is a simple instrument, consisting of merely two stayed-uprights and a cross-beam, and can be easily taken apart and stored away. Unless some curiosity-hunter shall purchase and preserve it, it will soon be cut up for firewood. The total amount realized by the sale was nearly $1,400.

ADDRESSES TO THE POPE.

DEPARTURE OF THE PAPAL ABLEGATE AND HIS SECRETARY FOR ROME.

Mgr. Roncetti was waited upon yesterday at Cardinal McCloskey's residence, by a committee of the Total Abstinence Union of America, who presented him with an address from that body to be conveyed to the Pope. The committee, which was received by Rev. Dr. Ubaldi and Vicar General Quinn, was composed of the following gentlemen: Very Rev. Dean Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Rev. James H. McGrau, Spiritual Director of the Catholic Union of the State of New-York; Rev. Patrick Hennessy, Spiritual Director of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New-Jersey; James W. O'Brien, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; John F. Welsh, Vice President of the Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New-York; Alexander Patten, President of the same, and John J. O'Mahony. The address, which was adopted at the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union at Chicago in October last, was first presented to M. Roncetti in an appropriate speech by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and afterward read by Dean Byrne. Mgr. Roncetti, in reply, expressed his gratification at the loyalty of the address, and assured the committee that he would take great pleasure and pride in conveying it to Rome.

The Catholic clergy and laity of this City, being anxious to fittingly express them their gratitude for the honor conferred upon them by the recent elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the position of Cardinal, recently held a meeting for the purpose of also preparing an address to the Pope. The address, which is beautifully engrossed upon satin parchment and illuminated in the style of the Middle Ages, was executed by the Sisters of Mercy, in Houston street. It expresses the gratitude of the clergy to the Pope for the promotion of the Archbishop, not alone because of the honor conferred upon the Cardinal by his elevation to a wider sphere of usefulness, but also because of the honor thus done to the Catholic Church throughout the country, and to the Diocese of New-York in particular. It closes with expressions of devotion to the Holy Father, and with the assurance that his recent action has bound them to him with a close and enduring tie. The address bears the signatures of Very Rev. Father Quinn, V. G.; Very Rev. Father Preston, V. G.; Father Young, Superior of the Paulists; Father O'Reilly; Dr. Wirth, Superior of the Redemptorists, and Father Hudon of the Jesuits, as representing the Catholic clergy and laity of the Diocese, and was presented to the Ablegate last evening, with the same ceremony which characterized the presentation of the address from the Total Abstinence Union.

In accordance with previously-completed arrangements for the proper celebration of the departure for Rome of Mgr. Roncetti and Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, a special steam-boat has been chartered to convey the Ablegate and the Secretary of the Papal Legation to the steam-ship China, upon which they are to sail to Europe to-day. The steamer will leave the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, this afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock, and will be accompanied by many of the clergy and distinguished Catholic laity. The steamer will be decorated with Papal and American flags, and will be accompanied by a full band, which will discourse appropriate airs during the trip. On reaching the steam-ship, Mgr. Roncetti and his Secretary will be received on board, after which a parting salute will be fired and the participants will return to the City, arriving here about 6 o'clock.

THE BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—A PROPOSITION FROM MR. WILLIAM BURDON.

A joint meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on Law and Water and Drainage was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of affording citizens a hearing on the proposed enlargement of the Hempstead reservoir. There were only four members of the committee and about half a dozen citizens in attendance. The only person who addressed the committee was Mr. William Burdon, President of the New-York Hydraulic and Drainage Company. He had a proposition to submit. It is proposed to expend $500,000 on the enlargement of the Hempstead reservoir. Mr. Burdon thought that such an expenditure for such a purpose would be a waste of money. He had examined the Hempstead reservoir, and was of opinion that it could not be made to hold water. On the part of the company which he represented Mr. Burdon proposed to furnish Brooklyn with 30,000,000 gallons of water every day for thirty years for the annual interest on $500,000. His method was to dig an open canal commencing at the present source of the water supply and continue it to the pumping wells at East New-York. The water is to be supplied by the springs reached in digging the canal, and to flow to the city by natural gravitation. From the pumping wells it would be sent into Brooklyn by a conduit built at the expense of the city. The canal is to run parallel with the present conduit from Hempstead to East New-York, where it would be pumped into the new conduit by vacuum boxes. The company engage to keep the canal dredged and build bridges where they may be required. At the expiration of thirty years the company is to receive $500,000 or a renewal of the contract. The committee, after hearing Mr. Burdon, adjourned without taking any action.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall Central Park, under the direction of Messrs. Dodworth & Grafulla, to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Triumphale,"....Stigler
2. Overture, "Ruler of the Spirits,"....Von Weber
3. Waltz, "Beautiful Rhine,"....Keler Belar
4. Fantasie, "Grand Caprice Militaire,"..Von Herzaele

PART II.

5. Reminiscences from the Opera....Balfe
6. Picolo Polka, "Little Warbler,"....De Carlo
   Picolo by De Carlo.
7. Dirge, "Hero's Memorial,"....Dodworth
8. Overture, "William Tell,"....Rossini

PART III.

9. Grand March, "Der Tannhauser,"....Wagner
10. Waltz, "Over Land and Sea,"....Gungl
11. Selection, "Madame Angot,"....Lecocq
12. Chorus from the Creation, "The Heavens are Telling,"....Haydn

Finale, "National Airs."

THE SHOE CUTTERS.

E. C. Burt & Co., shoe manufacturers, were recently compelled to reduce the pay of their shoe cutters from $24 to $21 per week. The cutters having threatened to strike on account of the reduction, the firm commenced negotiation for a compromise, and proposed that the men should either work ten hours at their former wages or should submit to be divided into three classes, according to their business ability, and be paid $18, $21, and $24 a week respectively. The men refused to consider either proposition, and on Wednesday went on a strike with a view of compelling their employers to concede to their terms. Mr. Burt stated yesterday that he is desirous of treating the cutters with justice, but that he was compelled to reduce their wages in order to be able to maintain any competition with other manufacturers who are able to get the same work done for $18 and $20 for which the strikers demand $24. Mr. Burt further stated that he was convinced that the men themselves were willing to work for smaller wages, but that they were incited to their present action by the leaders of the Trades Unions.

SEQUELS TO THE SCANDAL.

THE BETHEL TO BE MORTGAGED TO PAY MR. BEECHER'S SALARY—THE BESSIE TURNER FUND—THE PROCTOR-GRAPHIC LIBEL.

It is somewhat authoritatively stated that the officials of Plymouth Church intend to raise the $80,000 additional salary voted to Mr. Beecher by a mortgage on the Bethel. The reason for this course, as related by some of the prominent members of the church, is that despite all the pushing and striving of those interested in the matter of paying Mr. Beecher's increase of salary, considerable difficulty is found in getting the $100,000 paid up. It is the old way: one thing to vote and another to pay. A gentleman who knows whereof he speaks asserts that all that they have been able to collect of the $80,000 from the congregation is $3,500. Such a state of things seems hardly creditable, when it is remembered that Plymouth Church, three years ago, at a single meeting, raised $50,000 to discharge the Bethel debt.

A fund is now being raised among the more enthusiastic members of Plymouth Church for the benefit of Miss Bessie Turner. The matter is kept very quiet, but there is but little doubt a movement of the kind is in progress. The amount obtained for the aid of the young lady has not been divulged.

The extended time for the defendants to answer in the suit for libel brought by Miss Edna Dean Proctor against the New-York *Graphic* Company expires to-day. The damages are laid at $100,000. The action in question was brought on account of an alleged libel contained in Francis D. Moulton's long statement in relation to the Tilton-Beecher scandal, and which was published in the *Daily Graphic* last Fall. It is now more than probable that the suit will never be tried, but will in all likelihood be compromised on similar terms to those in which the same issue was settled between Miss Proctor as plaintiff and F. D. Moulton as defendant. A letter written yesterday by William A. Beach, counsel for the *Graphic* Company, to Gen. B. F. Tracy, of counsel for Miss Proctor, calls the latter's attention to the expiration of the time given defendants in which to answer the complaint, and asks for a further extension of sixty days. Mr. Beach at the same time reminds Gen. Tracy of an interview they had upon the subject of the action, in which it was agreed between them that the suit should be withdrawn upon the defendants publishing a retraction of the article complained of. He further recalls to Gen. Tracy's notice that the latter promised to draft an acceptable form of retraction and forward the same for his [Mr. Beach's] approval. That proposed paper, it is stated, has not yet been received. Mr. Beach also states that Gen. Tracy, though desiring to submit the matter to Miss Proctor, had no doubt of obtaining her absolute approval of the course proposed.

The action was taken in the Supreme Court of Kings County on the 22d September, 1874. As there will be none of the Supreme Court Judges in attendance in Brooklyn to-day, and as Gen. Tracy is absent on his farm at Owego, Tioga County, it may be presumed that sixty days' extension of time will be granted.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.

CARELESSNESS OF BANK OFFICIALS—HOW REMITTANCES MISCARRY.

The following is a list of misdirected bank letters received at the New-York Post Office during the week ended July 24 inst.:

Capital State Bank of Jackson, Miss., addressed to Union Planters' Bank of New-York; proper address not known.

Flour City National Bank of Rochester, N. Y., addressed to Strauss, P. & Co., No. 58 West Second street, New-York; proper address, Cincinnati, Ohio.

First National Bank of Williamsport, Penn., addressed to Marston & W., New-York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

Addison Bank of Addison, N. Y., addressed to Tenth Ward Bank, New-York; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., addressed to J. W. Brigham & Co., No. 114 Pearl street, New-York; proper address, Boston, Mass.

Cambridge Valley National Bank of Cambridge, N. Y., addressed to Isaac White's Sons, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; proper address, Albany, N. Y.

Union Stock Yard National Bank, of Chicago, Ill., addressed to W. S. Lowe, Cashier, New-York City; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Richmond, Va., addressed to A. Able, Cashier, New-York City; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., addressed to C. H. Angel, No 48 Mill street, New-York City; proper address, Rochester, N. Y.

National State Bank of Terre Haute, Ind., addressed to Samuel Lloyd, Cashier, New-York City; proper address, New-Haven, Conn.

Dry Goods Bank of New-York City, addressed to National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, N. Y.; proper address, Baltimore, Md.

National Bank, Salem, N. Y., addressed to W. J. Cole, No. 65 Erie street, New-York; proper address, Jersey City, N. J.

American National Bank of Detroit, Mich., addressed to H. C. Ferguson, Cashier, New-York City; proper address, Cincinnati, Ohio.

First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., addressed to John Duer & Sons, No. 24 South Charles street, New-York City; proper address, Baltimore, Md.

German National Bank of Newark, N. J., addressed to S. Bailey, Cashier, New-York City; proper address, Springfield, Mass.

First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, addressed to J. H. Bawden, Cashier, No. 147 South Broadway, New-York City; proper address, Baltimore, Md.

First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., addressed to King & Morris, No. 63 High street, New-York; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio, addressed to E. C. Benson, No. 157 Main street, New-York City; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Towanda, Penn., addressed to Jacob Riegel & Co., New-York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., addressed to Stewart, Marks, Ralph & Co., No. 115 Arch street, New-York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

German Savings Institution, Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed to William Borneman & Co., No. 22 Bank street, New-York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

Bates & Albee, brokers, of Boston, Mass., addressed to Proctor & Gamble, No. 20 Second street, New-York City; proper address, Cincinnati, Ohio.

First National Bank of Bay City, Mich., addressed to Stettheimer, Tone & Co., New-York City; proper address, Rochester, N. Y.

Second National Bank of Xenia, Ohio, addressed to C. White & Co., No. 99 Court street, New-York City; proper address, Boston, Mass.

Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., addressed to Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, New-York City; proper address, Pittsburg, Penn.

First National Bank of South Bend, Ind., addressed to H. H. Nash, Cashier, New-York City; proper address, Chicago, Ill.

First National Bank of Detroit, Mich., addressed to Small Brothers & Lovejoy, No. 44 Canal street, New-York; proper address, not known.

THE TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

A VERDICT OF CENSURE RENDERED BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

The inquest in the case of James Mahoney, fireman, and David Kalter, engineer of the tug-boat Silas O. Pierce, scalded to death by an explosion of the steam chimney of the tug on the evening of 22d inst., was concluded at the Coroner's office yesterday. James Ostrander, a boiler-maker, first examined, testified: He had not examined the boiler, but if it was too small the inspector should not have allowed it to have been put in; nine-tenths of the Government safety-valves didn't amount to anything; the main valve is the important one, but if it was corroded it could not indicate; the thickness of steam chimneys varied; some were destroyed by eight or ten week's use, while others lasted for eight or ten years. He did not approve of the present method of testing boilers by the inspectors, as the boilers were liable to be strained; the proper way was to test the boiler and chimney from the inside with a hammer; a boiler may look all right from the outside, and be honeycombed within; if the gauge was correct, and blew up at forty-eight pounds, there must have been that pressure. In the opinion of the witness the inspectors examined were competent men.

William Thomas, of Twenty-second street, South Brooklyn, a machinist of twenty years' experience, testified that the Government safety-valves are not of much use; did not think that a safety-valve after an explosion would present the appearance it did before; did not think a mercury gauge an infallible test after an explosion.

Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, on being recalled, testified that it was the duty of every Captain to report an Engineer who carried more steam than allowed by law; the law in reference to steam-boilers is sufficient, if obeyed.

The jury, after a short absence, rendered the following verdict:

"That James Mahoney and David Kalter came to their deaths by the explosion or collapse of the steam-chimney of the tug-boat Silas O. Pierce, on the 22d day of July, 1875, while plying on the North River, and we censure those in charge of the boat at the time of the explosion for not using the proper precautions required by law. We recommend that the inspection of tug or freight boats be more frequent and efficient than shown by the testimony of experts in the case."

Coroner Kessler inquired if the jury did not desire to specify the persons in charge of the boat at the time of the explosion. The jury said in reply that in framing their verdict they had especially endeavored not to do so, and Coroner Kessler was deprived of the opportunity of holding any person in bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CENTENARY OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The convention of Irish societies met last evening at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell, which occurs on the 6th of next month. Daniel Kerrigan presided. After some discussion a committee of one from each society represented at the meeting was appointed to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of the event. The committee subsequently met and appointed a subcommittee to make the necessary preparations.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen July 19 and Southampton July 20, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The annual Summer-nights' festival of the Thomas F. Geary Association will take place at Sulzer's East River Park on Wednesday next.

The anti-Tammany Democrats in the Second and Third Assembly Districts met yesterday and elected delegates to the County Committee.

The reading-room attached to the Mercantile Library, which has been closed during the month of July, will be reopened on Monday next.

The second free picnic for the children of the Fourth Ward will take place to-morrow, at Oriental Grove, Long Island.

The third cricket match of the present season will be played at Staten Island on Monday, between the Staten Island and Manhattan Clubs.

The school-ship Mercury arrived at her anchorage, Hart's Island, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after a fifteen days' cruise through Long Island Sound.

Edward C. Grogan, who lives in Brooklyn, yesterday fell through the hatchway at No. 77 Leonard street and fractured his collar bone. He was taken to Park Hospital.

The body of a man, supposed, from a postal card and baggage check found on his person, to be T. M. Walker, of No. 291 Sixth avenue, was found drowned in Buttermilk Channel yesterday.

Jeremiah Murphy, a rock-man, of No. 1,125 Second avenue, was seriously injured last evening by a premature blast, while at work at the corner of Sixty-first street and Eleventh avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

It is reported that a duel was fought a few days ago, at Havana, between M. De Conta, of the *El Cronista* newspaper of this City, and Rafael de Rafael, of *La Voz de Cuba*, published in Havana. The report of the duel as published in the Cuban newspapers states that Mr. Rafael was wounded.

Mayor Wickham is now taking a brief vacation at his country seat in Huntingdon, Long Island. He will return to this City on Monday. In the meantime his duties will be performed by Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen.

City Chamberlain Tappan will pay, on Aug. 2, the interest on $21,861,363 36 bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, amounting to $318,405 56, of which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive the interest on $7,957,008 36, amounting to $111,636 12.

The offices of Resident Physician and Warden in the New-York City Insane Asylum have been abolished by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the entire management of the institution is now intrusted to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. A. E. McDonald, who was formerly Resident Physician.

The Chamber of Commerce hopes to be able to induce Congress to pass a bill next Winter authorizing the Government to sell the old Post Office building to the former body for the same sum that was originally paid for it. The committee having charge of the matter is at present composed of Messrs. Low, Dodge, and Opdyke.

Some human bones were found last evening in digging a cellar at No. 503 East Eleventh street. They were guarded by the Police, and the Coroner notified. So many like cases have occurred in the City during recent years that it is believed nothing will come from this, but that the bones will prove to be those of some person legally buried many years ago.

At a meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, at which Commissioners Stewart, Marshall, and Stiner were present, six cases of violations of the Excise law, reported by Capt. McDonnell, Eighth Precinct, were investigated. The decision was reserved, but it is believed that the licenses will be revoked in all the cases.

Yesterday morning the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct picked up a sick man in front of No. 32 West Twenty-fifth street and took him to the Station-house, where he proved to be one John J. Burroughs, recently from California, and upon examination was found to have $1,030 in gold and silver stowed away in the legs of his boots. His property was cared for and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A cable message has been received by Prof. Baird stating that when the steam-ship Moselle, which carried the recent shipment of shad-spawn to Germany, touched Southampton, all the shad were dead. No cause can be assigned for the failure of the experiment of transporting the spawn, for every precaution had been taken to insure its success. Six thousand shad have been sent to Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, and nearly seventy thousand to Vermont, where the Fish Commissioners intend to continue their experiments of stocking Lake Champlain with shad.

The steamer Plymouth Rock, Commodore Tooker, arrived here yesterday morning after a fortnight's good business from New-England port towns. Her approach to the City was announced by the usual bell-ringing, cannon-firing, and other noisy demonstrations. In the afternoon she carried passengers to Long Branch, landing them upon the new wharf in front of the East End Hotel. To-day the trip is to be repeated, and will include a sail out upon the ocean and afterward up the Hudson. She is soon to return to New-England to carry visitors to the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, and excursions to Philadelphia and Baltimore are contemplated.

BROOKLYN.

The usual Friday evening prayer-meeting was held last evening at Plymouth Church by Rev. Mr. Halliday, Assistant Pastor. The attendance was small.

Fourteen bids for removing offal, garbage, &c., were opened yesterday by the joint Board of Health and City Works. The lowest bidder was Thomas A. Shea at $22,750 a year.

Timothy O'Brien and his wife Mary were committed by Justice Morse yesterday on a charge of stealing $55 from the house of Mrs. Dowling, corner of Vanderbilt and St. Mark's avenues.

Philip Lewenske and Rudolph Schreiber were held to await the action of the Grand Jury in the United States Court yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit five-cent pieces.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, held yesterday, a resolution was passed directing the discharge, on the 31st inst., of the repair gang, and the pay of Assistant Inspectors in the department was fixed at $3 per day.

An amateur athletic association has been formed in Brooklyn, of which Lieut. Col. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Regiment, has been elected President, and Major Henry Fulton, of the American Rifle Team, Vice President. The object of the association is "to encourage all manly sports and promote physical culture."

A series of swimming matches will take place on Coney Island Beach, opposite the Surf House, this afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. The first prize is for professional swimmers, and amounts to $500. There will be a race for ladies, the winner of which will receive $100. A number of other races for minor prizes will also take place.

Tax Collector Furey, who has been recently appointed, notified the following clerks in his office that their services would not be required after the end of this month: L. Conklin, Joseph Leesgang, James T. Littchild, Conrad Peterson, Thomas Lynch, Michael Simmons, John E. Costigan, John Forbell, A. V. Rergen, C. A. Bedell, S. Coykendall, William Kramer, E. W. Coburn.

In Justice Walsh's Court yesterday, United States Marshal Fitch was held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of shooting John Bagley, a watchman, who sought to throw off from the dock on which he was watchman the lines fastening the steamer Cubana, of which Fitch was in charge. Bagley was required to give bail to answer a charge of interfering with Fitch in the discharge of his duty.

Every year the Commissioners of Jurors make complaints of the negligence of that portion of the male population possessing the legal qualifications for jurymen, but who are exempt for some cause. It is charged that this class fail to attend and make affidavit before the Commissioners that they are exempt, and that by reason of this fact much annoyance is caused in making out the jury lists.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt will fill the pulpit of St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal Church, at Tompkinsville, to-morrow, made vacant by the death of Rev. Mr. Coffin.

Seven vessels from Southern ports were yesterday at anchor off Robbins' Reef, discharging cargoes into lighters before being allowed to come up to the City.

LONG ISLAND.

The census returns of the town of Hempstead show its present population to be 14,891, of which 234 are colored. In 1870 the population was 13,999.

The rowing match between the Lorelei, of Sea Cliff, and the Rough and Ready, of Glen Cove, which was postponed on Thursday on account of unfavorable weather, will take place on the arrival of the Thomas P. Way at Sea Cliff this evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

There are now two mails up and down each day between New-York and Croton Landing.

The lady members of the M. E. Church at Croton Landing have organized an aid society to procure funds to furnish their new house of worship and parsonage. Four thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purpose.

Rev. A. H. Ferguson, Pastor of the Central Church, Yonkers, has collected over $1,800 to reduce the debt of that church.

Capt. M. H. Ellis, of Company D, Sixteenth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., of Yonkers, has been appointed to the position of Adjutant General on Gen. Husted's staff.

NEW-JERSEY.

The City of Orange has decided to erect water works at a cost of $200,000.

Mrs. Grinstead, the lady who fell down stairs at her residence in Elizabeth on Tuesday night, died at a late hour on Thursday night in consequence of her injuries.

Henry Daggan, a Newark saloon keeper, was arrested yesterday for discharging a revolver at Henry Schweinfurth, a baker, who was passing his window, and with whom he had previously had some difficulty. The prisoner was admitted to bail to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

James McGown, a workman out of employment, and residing in Warren street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night by swallowing a dose of Paris green. He was immediately removed to the City Hospital, where the proper antidotes were administered, and the man's life was saved.

George Ould, an employe in Clark's thread-works, in Newark, was seriously injured yesterday morning by the explosion of a machine called an "extractor," which is used for draining water out of the cotton. He was removed to St. Barnabas Hospital. Two other men were struck, but escaped serious injury.

Jacob Kuhl, the proprietor of a shoe store in the Adelphi buildings, in Newark, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to his premises for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The complaint was made by Chief Engineer Brown. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for examination. His stock, which is valued at $700, was insured for $3,000.

The total amount of appropriations made by the Board of Finance for the expenses of the City Government of Jersey City for the fiscal year commencing Dec. 1, is $1,114,056 25, which is a deduction of $180,506 from the amount asked for by the different boards. The officials of the departments express great dissatisfaction in consequence of the deductions, and the majority of them declare that their respective branches of the Government cannot be carried on with the amounts appropriated. It is thought that a general reduction of salaries will be the result of this action on the part of the Board of Finance.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday resolutions were passed, declaring that in the opinion of the board that portion of Harlem flats filled by the Department of Public Works under contract with Jones & McQuade, and also the plot east of First avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Fourth streets, require an additional layer of three feet of fresh earth, and instructing the Sanitary Superintendent to make the inspections and complaints required to carry the views of the board into effect.

A resolution was passed directing Dr. Liautard to investigate and report as to the prevalence of glanders and farcy in the City and to suggest the measures necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

A petition signed by a large number of citizens and by some of the officers of the German Hospital, was presented asking the suppression of the nuisance caused by the cow-stable and rag depot at Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue. It was averred that these rags were mainly gathered from the hospitals of the City, and present the danger of propagating infectious diseases. It was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for examination.

The report of Dr. Taylor, Inspector of Vaccination, submitted at the former meeting of the board, was quite lengthy, and presented some interesting facts. This document shows that during June there were 13,291 vaccinations, excluding those in the public schools, and during the first twenty-eight days of July, 15,177, with the same exception. The office vaccinations during June were 158, and in July 860, the total number since the organization of the Vaccinating Corps being 96,410, of which number 19,592 were babes or young children. The report deals in detail with the locality of small-pox, and states that the majority of cases now occurring are found in Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, East Eleventh, Forsyth, and Essex streets and Avenue A; it is declared two physicians can be profitably employed in each of these streets for two months to come. A number of cases are given to show the difficulties the corps encounter in the refusal of persons to submit to vaccination, and in the concealment of small-pox cases which have actually occurred. The report concludes with saying that all possible endeavors are being made to prevent this concealment.

POLICE TRIALS.

There was a large concourse again yesterday in the court-room, at Police Head-quarters, expecting another public washing of dirty linen in the trial of Capt. Alexander Williams, now in the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of protecting panel-houses while in command of the Eighth. But they were disappointed, for when the case was called it was announced that, on application of Capt. Williams, one of whose principal witnesses was absent, the case would be postponed until Thursday next. The audience, however, had some satisfaction, for the case of Sergt. John F. Buckley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was then called. Buckley was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the lager-beer saloon No. 26½ First street. The principal witness against him being one George W. McCloud, the usual course was pursued, and the evidence yesterday confined to the submission of documents intended to show that McCloud is a disreputable character, unworthy of belief. These papers showed that he had been dismissed from the Police force for conspiracy to protect river thieves; had been twice arrested for disorderly conduct, and had been charged with an outrageous assault on the premises of Carl F. Saal, No. 82 Chrystie street. The protracted case was then concluded as to the testimony and submitted to the board.

A FATHER SHOOTS HIS SON.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 30.—A man named Muller, living at Birch Island, which lies off Brunswick, in Casco Bay, had a difficulty with his wife yesterday, and beat her severely. His son attempted to interfere, and Muller discharged a gun loaded with buckshot at him, fatally wounding the son, it is believed.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION IS DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for piles, corns, and all skin diseases; 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

SORE EYES, ulcerations of all kinds, cured by WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. All catarrh eradicated with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Sold everywhere. Depot, No. 69 Chatham st.—*Advertisement.*

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 29c. Resin quiet at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco for San Francisco.—R. H. Hepburn, Capt. Furbow, Miss A. A. Motley, Jacob Schneider, J. H. Vincent and wife, Miss Helen M. Pratt, Mrs. Mary A. Pope, Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, Mrs. Sarah E. Parsons, Mrs. Mary Van Wagner, Mrs. R. De Waibel, M. B. Boyce, J. M. Hudson, wife and infant, James Mullitt, Marietta Lesseconich, A. Van Wagnen, B. Mollman, William F. Judson, Charles C. Buffit, M. Behlow, wife, two children, Milton B. Coey, Mrs. Hennesey and child, A. F. Webster, Walter C. Moulton, Miss Sarah M. Waldron, Mrs. Caroline Berry and child, John Kellock, A. C. Haskell, Miss Sarah L. Watson, W. L. Chase, Mrs. Sangein and two children, N. N. Hall, Mrs. Sarah I. Noyes, George H. Mason, Charles Shultz, Charles Miner, Frank E. Green, Isaac Moore, Clark H. Johnson, B. Clark, Frank S. Dickerson, wife, and child, Mrs. T. H. Clark and child, E. T. Niebling, C. D. Chesbourgh. Way passengers—George Bowers, Mrs. L. A. Easton, daughter and two children, John I. Briggs, O. C. Reed, I. Abram Percy, Edward Gwyn, Richard Hughes, Minuel del Valle Miguel Freile, Mrs. H. W. Heaton, R. T. Clayton, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, Lewis Klein, Martin Saanes, Purser C. H. Daniels, H. E. Ames, United States Navy; George Crappo, Charles C. Rankin, A. C. Heffinger, United States Navy; Mrs. C. A. Teller and infant, Lieut. F. W. Crocker, United States Navy; Edward Piatt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—Wilh. Ebert, W. Neuhaus, Isaac Loewenstein, Henry J. Lippe, William M. Closkey, Sigmund Herzog, Salomon Herzog, G. Hayne, Adolph Ruhling, John Muhlenbrinck, John Haslam, Fraulein Hulda Haslam, Carl Willenborg, Cornelius Wittensteii, Harm Morse, A. H. Heppe, Alexander Kuhn, Fraul. Feliz. Kultenschmidt, Fraul. Josephine Vankermann, Fraul. Eugenie Kruse, Fraul. Eustachia Schmidt, Fraul. Hyazinthe Staffa, Fraul. Melania Weoer, Fraul. Willibalda Stein, Fraul. Vita Kutsch, Carl Schneider and family, Leonhard Porth, Fraulein Bertha Schippert, Sally Wertheim, M. Simon, H. Katz and children, Aleu S. Nye, Joseph Cahn and family, Kaspar Eckhardt, Charles Hochstadt, John Gasteiger, Berhard Hartmann, John Weber, Miss Emma Roseuberg, Freiherr von Oefele, Mrs. Lisette Felder, Mrs. Mathilde Staudacher and brother, Richard Poehlmann, L. Kreyenhagen, Henry Redlich and wife, Otto Klöckner, Helwig Stähling, August Hast, George Huter, Frederick Bess, Henry Ruhl, Nic. Schroder and family, Mrs. Agnes Marx and children, F. Tieiebein, William Lindemann, Carl Pratorius, Abraham Jung, J. C. Blemer and daughter, H. Hodde, C. William Klaeder, Alfred Baretzki, Gustav Volger, Henry Wahlkamp, Jr., Albert Rosenthal, Miss Auguste Rosenthal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:55 | Sun sets.....7:17 | Moon rises...3:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:07 | Gov. Island...7:56 | Hell Gate...9:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, July 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Olympia, (Br.,) Young, London, Henderson Brothers; Victoria, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lancaster, Leland, London, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Barks Canny Scot, (Br.,) Bartlett, Adelaide, Spencer & Havemeyer; Ceres, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Stettin, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Lima, (Ger.,) Ellerbrook, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Saga, (Norw.,) Bing, Rotterdam, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Idolique, (Br.,) Nickerson, Riga, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Isaac Oliver, Hannell, Aquin, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Avon, (Br.,) King, Hautsport, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Two Sisters, (Br.,) Thomas, Sandy Cove, N. S., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen July 1[illegible], and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 3[illegible]1 passengers. Had fine weather, with light variable winds the entire passage. July 25, lat. 46 03 N., lon. 40 32 W., passed schr. H. S. Jackson, bound E.; 27th, 7:15 A. M., lat. 43 21 N., lon. 53 58 W., an In[illegible]an steamer bound E.; same day, 5:30 P. M., lat. 42 39 N., lon. 56 52 W., bark Astronom, (Ger.,) bound E.; 28th, lat. 41 28 N., lon. 63 28 W., bark Mimi, (Aust.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Therese, Mudgett, Iloilo Feb. 26 and Manila March 16, with sugar and hemp to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. May 28, lat. 28 S., lon. 10 E., spoke bark Hoppit, (Russ.,) from Calcutta, for Marseilles.

Bark Angovald, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Lisbon 35 ds., with salt and cork to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. July 26, lat. 38, lon. 69, signaled American bark showing signal flags F J H D B.

Bark T. C. Jones, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bury, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welch—vessel to Kinney, Ross & Co.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Bradford, Caibarien 1[illegible] ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Gna, (Norw.,) Jansen, Sligo 35 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Thos. Owen, (of Portland,) Guptill, St. Jago and Guantenamo 19 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Connaton, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Turks Island 20 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Mary L. Compton, Hogerty, Virginia.

Schr. Altoona, Fitzgerald, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russel—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Cook, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Sears, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire State, Beeoe, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. G. L. Darbol, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Mahaska, Blake, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha P. King, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Sprague, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Randolph, Swift, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gust. Martin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chatfield, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Star Spangled Banner, Murray, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Abbie P. Cranmer, Cranmer, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Hoyt, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. W. Wheeler, (of Boston,) Bowman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Jennie Rosalepe, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Nelson, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to Newark Cement Co.

Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Cushman, Deer Isle, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Belfast, with staves to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. W. P. Ritchie, Burns, Boston.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, Boston.

Schr. Chancellor, Samson, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Prince, Halford, Newburyport.

Schr. Fredonia, Harper, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ida, Marston, Lynn, for Newark.

Schr. J. K. Polk, Allen, Norwich.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Anna, Wells, Norwich.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Fall River.

Schr. Bengal, Titus, Newport.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Salem.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Emma Haff, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Armenia, Hoy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Sloop Torment, Baldwin, Virginia.

Sloop Eliza Sabina, Baker, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light S., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Richmond, for Lewes, Del.; barks Octavio, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Victoria, for Baltic; Fremont, for Buenos Ayres; brigs C. C. Sweeney, for Amsterdam; Fido, for Bahia; Johann, for Santos.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS.—Arr. 28th, schr. Grace Davis, Hardenbrook, Portland.

Sld. 28th, brig Deborah S. Soule, Soule, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS.—Arr. 28th, bark Idaho, Richardson, New-York.

Sld. 28th, bark Francisco, Savannah; brig Hattie Eaton, Cook, Boston; schr. Mabel F. Staples, Burrell, New-York.

HAVANA, July 29.—Sld. steamers Columbus, Reed, New-York, and St. Mary, Indianola; barks Teresa, (Span.,) Cardona, Savannah; Catalina, (Span.,) Ferrau, New-York; brig Vezcaina, (Span.,) Algarez, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS July 28.—Sld. brig Maria Wheeler, Grover, North of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO, July 22.—Arr. bark Six Freres, Newfoundland; 29th, brig Joven Camelita, (Span.,) Charleston.

ST. THOMAS, July 16.—Sld. brig Wm. Mason, Adams, for Humacoa.

TRINIDAD, July 26.—Arr. schr. Ida M. Eldridge, Eldridge, Philadelphia; 28th, sld., schr. Helen Sharp, Ross, Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 30.—Sld. for the United States, Principe Dinapoli, Champion, Kate; Virginia, Capt. Barker; Munquam Dormio, Paolo & Co.; Giulio, Chillian, Wallah, Zingara, Embia, Hedwig.

Arr. from the United States on the 21st, Rosalia.

Arr. from the United States on the 27th, Honor, Baltimore, John F. Rottmann, Fortuna—latter at Elsinore.

Arr. from the United States, on the 29th, Paolina S, Diana, Alfred, Cape Clear, Tigre, Bertolotto Savona, Lady Louisa, Senator Weber, Ragnar, last two at Queenstown.

Arr. from the United States on the 30th—Gehon, Ave, Jedanesti, Dubrovacki, L. G. Bigelow, Dirigo, Detroit, Joseph S. Spinney, last two at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, sailed hence to-day for New-York.

The White Star Line steam-ship Germanic, for New-York, left here at 11:30 this morning.

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